The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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COUNTING UP.

Complete and Authentic Returns of the Ohio Election.

The Republican Ticket Successful by Majorities of 6,500 to 8,000.

Certain Gain of Five Congressmen, and Probably Six.

The Democratic State Ticket Probably Elected in Indiana.

A Close Vote on the Governorship, with the Chances Against Harrison.

This Loss Offset by a Gain of Three Republican Congressmen.

Second Congressional Republican Convention—Col. G. R. Davis the Nominee.

The County Delegates Come Together and Nominate a County Ticket.

Appointment of Judges of Elections by the County Commissioners.

Ex-District-Attorney Dorsheimer's Constructive Mileage Exposed.

Carl Schurz on the Solid South—Perils of Democratic Success.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

TREMENDOUS DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—There is positive proof here of the most shameful repeating by whole gangs of Democratic repeaters, through whose aid Banning was re-elected to Congress in the Second District by 50 majority, and the bulk of the county ticket elected.

THE STATE TICKET.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—At midnight, the Republicans claim and the Democrats admit the election of Barnes by 6,500, and Boynton by about 8,000.

A SHARP FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 11.—The excitement concerning the election still remains intense. Telegrams are constantly coming confirming the prospect that Ohio has gained six Republican Congressmen, and elected the State ticket by at least 5,000. In this district Townsend's majority is 3,370; Barnes, 3,378; Boynton, Supreme Judge, 3,779. The gain of more than 4,000 on the vote of this district since last fall is evidence of heavy frauds in the elections. The gains are principally in the heavy Democratic wards. In the Sixth Ward the total vote was increased 482, of which the Democrats gained 458, and the Republicans 24. The same is true of the Eleventh Ward. The expenditure of money by the Democrats was enormous, and aided materially in keeping down the Republican majority.

Gen. Cox is elected by 1,400. Garfield gains in every county, and has a majority of probably 9,000.

The Republicans here feel that, considering the tremendous energy of the opposition, they have made a gallant struggle and will give Hayes 20,000 in November.

Barnes has made a surprisingly good run, leading the State ticket in several northern counties.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 11.—Montgomery County—Bell, 9,868; Barnes, 8,025; Finck, 8,794; Boynton, 7,914; McMahon, Democrat, for Congress, 9,890; Howard, Republican, 7,769.

The Fourth District for Congress stands, McMahon, 2,307; Howard, 2,209. McMahon's (Democrat) majority is 98. Two years ago it was 1,099.

The Soldiers' Home gave Barnes a majority of 150 in vote of about 1,500.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 11.—Howard, for Congress, in Preble, 397 majority. Howard will contest the election on the ground of bribery, fraud, and illegal votes.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 11.—The corrected unofficial returns of Montgomery give Bell 8,986; Barnes, 7,887; Fink, 8,974; Boynton, 7,897.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—While it is impossible to-night to send official figures by Congressional Districts, sufficient returns have been received here to make it certain that the Democrats have elected the following Congressmen: Sayler in the First District, McMahon in the Fourth, Rice in the Fifth, Dickey in the Seventh, Ewing in the Twelfth, Southard in the Thirteenth, Finley in the Fourteenth. The Republicans have elected the following Congressmen: Matthews in the Second District, Gardner in the Third, Cox in the Sixth, Keifer in the Eighth, Jones in the Ninth, Foster in the Tenth, Neal in the Eleventh, Vorhes in the Fifteenth, Danford in the Sixteenth, McKinley in the Seventeenth, Monroe in the Eighteenth, Garfield in the Nineteenth, and Townsend in the Twentieth. Thus the Republicans gain six Congressmen, which exactly reverses politically the present Congressional delegation from Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 11.—This District gives Cox, Republican for Congress, 1,800 majority, and Barnes, 1,400. The Republicans elect their county ticket in Fulton, Williams, and Lucas, and the Democrats in Henry and Ottawa, with a mixed ticket in Wood County.

MANCHESTER, O., Oct. 11.—The official vote of Adams County, Ohio, Boynton, 1,921; Fink, 2,271; Barnes, 1,931; Bell, 2,273.

TROY, O., Oct. 11.—Bethel Township, Miami County, Boynton, 167; Fink, 217; Barnes, 167; Bell, 218.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—Brown County, Barnes, 2,694; Bell, 3,624.

DAYTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 11.—There has been much excitement here to-day over the election. The principal interest is taken in the Congressional election for this district. Both parties claimed the election of their candidate all day. The latest returns up to to-night give McMahon, Democratic candidate, 98 majority over Harvard, Republican candidate. It is the determination of Harvard to contest the right of McMahon to a seat in the House on the following grounds: First, bribery and fraud in the Soldiers' Home precinct; second, illegal votes in Dayton; third, illegal votes in Van Buren Township; and for other causes to be specified. It is claimed that stupendous frauds were practiced in the Soldiers' Home precinct.

The whole Democratic county ticket in Montgomery County is elected by majorities ranging from 900 to 1,300.

CONFLICTING.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11—10 p. m.—There appears to be no doubt about the election of Banning in the Second District by about 50 majority.

Sayler, in the First District, has about 600 majority. The official figures cannot be had, but the Republicans concede their election.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11—11 p. m.—The returns indicate some doubt as to the election of Matthews to Congress in the Second District and McMahon in the Fourth. It will probably take the official count to decide these districts.

RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—Complete, authentic, and nearly official returns from all the counties of Ohio show the following majorities and gains:

Adams—Bell, 342; Republican gain, 44.
Allen—Bell, 898; Democratic gain, 129.
Ashland—Bell, 590; Democratic gain, 40.
Ashtabula—Barnes, 4,324; Republican gain, 194.
Athens—Barnes, 1,085; Republican gain, 304.
Auglaize—Bell, 1,808; Democratic gain, 13.
Belmont—Barnes, 1,009; Republican gain, 286.
Brown—Bell, 93; Republican gain, 389.
Butler—Bell, 2,512; Democratic gain, 297.
Carroll—Barnes, 500; Republican gain, 63.
Champaign—Barnes, 673; Republican gain, 181.
Clark—Barnes, 1,540; Republican gain, 543.
Clermont—Bell, 455; Republican gain, 101.
Clinton—Barnes, 1,480; Republican gain, 264.
Columbiana—Barnes, 1,216; Republican gain, 250.
Coshocton—Bell, 647; Democratic gain, 53.
Crawford—Bell, 1,924; Democratic gain, 154.
Cuyahoga—Barnes, 3,400; Democratic gain, 2,646.
Darke—Bell, 987; Republican gain, 317.
Defiance—Bell, 1,305; Democratic gain, 40.
Delaware—Barnes, 398; Republican gain, 226.
Erie—Barnes, 27; Democratic gain, 207.
Fairfield—Bell, 1,735; Democratic gain, 182.
Fayette—Barnes, 512; Republican gain, 137.
Franklin—Bell, 1,956; Democratic gain, 847.
Fulton—Barnes, 1,036; Republican gain, 45.
Gallia—Barnes, 774; Republican gain, 54.
Geauga—Barnes, 2,068; Republican gain, 188.
Greene—Barnes, 1,805; Republican gain, 67.
Guernsey—Barnes, 685; Republican gain, 202.
Hamilton—Bell, 728; Democratic gain, 2,022.
Hancock—Bell, 388; Democratic gain, 114.
Hardin—Barnes, 68; Republican gain, 148.
Harrison—Barnes, 504; Republican gain, 219.
Henry—Bell, 882; Democratic gain, 200.
Highland—Barnes, 250; Republican gain, 205.
Hocking—Bell, 778; Democratic gain, 90.
Holmes—Bell, 1,795; Democratic gain, 16.
Huron—Barnes, 1,450; Republican gain, 264.
Jackson—Barnes, 420; Republican gain, 193.
Jefferson—Barnes, 1,028; Republican gain, 128.
Knox—Bell, 235; Republican gain, 62.
Lake—Barnes, 1,716; Republican gain, 158.
Lawrence—Barnes, 710; Republican gain, 133.
Licking—Bell, 1,473; Republican gain, 52.
Logan—Barnes, 978; Republican gain, 184.
Lorain—Barnes, 2,559; Democratic gain, 111.
Lucas—Barnes, 1,098; Democratic gain, 286.
Madison—Bell, 470; Democratic gain, 132.
Mahoning—Barnes, 1,834; Republican gain, 342.
Marion—Bell, 671; Republican gain, 101.
Medina—Barnes, 870; Democratic gain, 39.
Meigs—Barnes, 1,178; Republican gain, 368.
Miami—Barnes, 733; Democratic gain, 34.
Monroe—Bell, 2,032; Republican gain, 81.
Montgomery—Bell, 961; Democratic gain, 147.
Morgan—Barnes, 284; Republican gain, 84.
Morrow—Barnes, 351; Republican gain, 221.
Muskingum—Bell, 198; Republican gain, 132.
Noble—Barnes, 164; Republican gain, 61.
Ottawa—Bell, 939; Democratic gain, 220.
Paulding—Barnes, 65; Republican gain, 51.
Perry—Bell, 727; Republican gain, 218.
Pickaway—Bell, 697; Republican gain, 80.
Pike—Bell, 578; Republican gain, 32.
Portage—Barnes, 716; Republican gain, 173.
Preble—Barnes, 413; Republican gain, 191.
Putnam—Bell, 1,535; Democratic gain, 98.
Richland—Bell, 691; Republican gain, 74.
Ross—Bell, 215; Republican gain, 11.
Sandusky—Bell, 844; Democratic gain, 100.
Scioto—Barnes, 143; Democratic gain, 116.
Seneca—Bell, 676; Republican gain, 18.
Shelby—Bell, 894; Republican gain, 50.
Starke—Bell, 567; Democratic gain, 312.
Summit—Barnes, 1,112; Republican gain, 12.
Trumbull—Barnes, 2,812; Republican gain, 460.
Tuscarawas—Bell, 868; Democratic gain, 79.
Union—Barnes, 777; Republican gain, 133.
Van Wert—Bell, 46; Republican gain, 79.
Vinton—Bell, 342; Republican gain, 167.
Warren—Barnes, 1,720; Republican gain, 545.
Washington—Bell, 136; Democratic gain, 50.
Wayne—Bell, 598; Democratic gain, 144.
Williams—Barnes, 151; Republican gain, 14.
Wood—Barnes, 950; Republican gain, 227.
Wyandott—Bell, 581; Democratic gain, 11.

INDIANA.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11—Midnight.—This day has been one of the most exciting ever known in the history of Indiana. The feeling has been more intense than it was yesterday even, being wrought up greatly by the dilatory receipt of returns. Up to noon the Republicans were gaining by all reports from all parts of the State, but, from that time to the present, the Democratic gains continued to grow, until they foot up a total of nearly 900 over the vote of 1872. The decline has been gradual and steady, and, although the Republicans have not yet given up the State.

THE CHANCES ARE IN FAVOR OF THE DEMOCRATS.

They are claiming the State by 5,000 majority, but it will require the official vote to determine the result. In the northern part of the State the Germans voted largely against the Republican nominees, and in the southern counties, the usual Democratic majorities were increased by votes imported from Kentucky. The Philadelphia and Baltimore gangs of repeaters and strikers were distributed through the State, having been driven out of this city, and the returns indicate that they got in their work quite effectually at some points.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTE

affected the Republican party greatly, immeasurably more than the Democracy, and had it not been for that defection Harrison would have been elected by 1,000 to 1,500 majority. They have allowed themselves to be made the tools of the Democratic managers, and right well have they been worked. In other respects, the election is cheering. The Republicans have just reversed

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION,

it now standing nine Republicans to four Democrats. Morton C. Hunter, in the Eighth District, was re-elected by about 800 majority. The Legislature is also Republican, and will be the means of putting in execution many needed measures and plans for the public benefit.

This county (Marion) gives Harrison 1,626 majority.

LAKE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 11.—Lake County gives Harrison 700 majority over Williams, making a Republican gain of about 400. The county ticket went straight Republican throughout. It is very hard to find a Democrat that is willing to have anything to say about the election.

TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct 11—11:05 p. m.—Additional returns from this county reduce considerably the first expectation of a Democratic majority. This morning the Democrats were confident that they would carry the county for Williams by 700 majority. To-night they are scarcely able to figure out 100 majority for him. Two years ago the county went over 500 Democratic. The county ticket will be mixed about half Republicans and half Democrats. McLean, Democratic candidate for Congress, is beaten in the county nearly 100 votes, and reliable reports from over this the Eighth District show that Hunter will be re-elected by 1,000 majority. At the last election he won by a little over 200.

In this section the election is substantially a Republican victory, and is so regarded by Republicans and acknowledged by Democrats.

ELKHART COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 11.—Elkhart County gives a Republican majority of 365, a gain of 170 on the vote of 1872. Baker's majority is about 2,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 11.—Elkhart County gives 240 majority for Harrison. Baker, Republican Congressman, has a large majority in the county. The net Republican gain in the county over 1872 is 206. The Republican State Senator is elected by a small majority.

SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 11.—During the early hours this morning reliable Republican figures conceded this county to the Democracy by about the majority of two years ago, which was 144. The leading Democrats claimed 100 better. To-night the result shows a tie on Governor, and giving the Republicans a majority on Congressman, Circuit Judge, Sheriff, and Treasurer, and the Democracy Prosecuting Attorney and Representative. The balance of the offices are in doubt. It will take the official returns to give the exact result.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 11.—Twenty-five wards and townships in this county give a net Democratic majority of 2,721. Five precincts yet to hear from will increase the majority to 3,300, which is a small Democratic gain over 1874.

Hamilton, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Bonham, Republican, by 4,500 majority.

The excitement over the election is unprecedented. The streets are blockaded with people, both Democrats and Republicans claiming the victory.

Thomas Kelly, a Democratic repeater, arrested yesterday, was to-day bound over to the United States Court.

LAPORTE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 11.—The most intense excitement has prevailed here to-day. The Republican headquarters have been thronged. The returns from the outlying townships come in slowly. The county will go about 300 Democratic, a Republican gain over two years ago of over 600. Wm. H. Calkins has a majority of over 1,100.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The most reliable returns received indicate the following result for Congress: First District, Fuller, Democrat; Second, Cobb, Democrat; Third, Brecknett, Democrat; Fourth, doubtful; Fifth, Brown, Republican, over Holman, by 1,500; Sixth, Robinson, Republican, re-elected; Seventh, Hanna, Republican, over Landers; Eighth, Hunter, Republican, probably re-elected; Ninth, White, Republican; Tenth, Calkins, Republican, probably; Eleventh, Evans, Republican; Twelfth, Hamilton, Democrat, re-elected; Thirteenth, Baker, Republican. Republican gain, three.

OTHER RETURNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—We have returns from 346 townships and wards in seventy counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,702. The same places in 1874 gave a net Democratic majority of 858. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority 1,367.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—We have returns from 400 townships and wards in seventy-nine counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,374. The same places in 1874 gave a net Democratic majority of 1,402. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,256.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—We have returns from 428 townships and wards in eighty counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,488. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,476.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—9:20 p. m.—We have returns from 451 townships and wards in eighty-one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,388. The same places in 1872 gave a Republican majority of 2,166.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11—10:40 p. m.—We have returns from 463 townships and wards in eighty-one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,466. The same places in 1872 gave a Republican majority of 2,437.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11—Midnight.—We have returns from 492 townships and wards in eighty-one counties, which give a Republican majority of 145. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,006.

THE FROG-BACKS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 11.—The indications are that Williams will carry Vigo County by 100 majority, being a Democratic gain over 1872 of 84. The Independent greenbackers polled about 2,500 votes.

NOBLE COUNTY (NORTHEASTERN INDIANA).

LIGONIER, Ind., Oct. 11.—Noble County complete gives Williams 90 majority. Kelly, Democratic candidate for Congress, has 8 majority over Baker. The Republicans elected Orlando Kimmel Representative, by 144 majority, and J. C. Zimmerman, joint Representative for Noble and Elkhart Counties, by about 200 majority. They also elect the Treasurer by a small majority. The Democrats elects the Clerk, Sheriff, Coroner, and two out of three County Commissioners. Hiram S. Tously, Independent candidate for Circuit Judge, carries the county by 1,200 majority. He carries every township in the county. The Recorder was supported by both parties, and is elected, of course. Elijah W. Weir, Republican, is elected State Senator for LaGrange and Noble Counties by a large majority.

A BAD OUTLOOK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—From all returns received up to this hour, the indications are that the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by a small majority, but it may require the official vote to determine the result for Governor. The Democratic State Central Committee claim Williams' majority to be 2,000 to 3,000. Hunter, Republican, for Congress, in the Eighth District, is elected by 500 majority.

BY COUNTIES.

The following, official and partly estimated, shows majorities and gains by counties as compared with the vote of 1872:

Clinton—Democratic majority, 330; Democratic gain, 35.
Delaware—Republican, 352; Republican gain, 176.
Warren—Republican, 820; Republican gain, 274.
Carroll—Democratic, 222; Democratic gain, 187.
Kosciusko—Republican, 980; Republican gain, 42.
Washington—Democratic, 711; Democratic gain, 252.
Adams—Democratic, 1,050; Democratic gain, 270.
Wells—Democratic, 800; Democratic gain, 368.
Union—Republican, 231; Republican gain, 24.
Huntington—Democratic, 58; Democratic gain, 82.
Henry—Republican, 1,773; Republican gain, 104.
Bartholomew—Democratic, 412; Republican gain, 81.
Cass—Democratic, 450; Democratic gain, 9.
DeKalb—Democratic, 190; Democratic gain, 158.
Elkhart—Repbublican, 264; Republican gain, 178.
Fulton—Democrat, 149; Republican gain, 10.
Hamilton—Republican, 1,539; Republican gain, 133.
Hancock—Democrat, 530; Republican gain, 11.
Howard—Republican, 105; Republican gain, 86.
Jay—Republican, 70; Democratic gain, 41.
Martin—Democrat, 468; Democratic gain, 88.
Pulaski—Democrat, 775; Republican gain, 19.
Putnam—Democrat, 541; Republican gain, 63.
Rush—Republican, 291; Republican gain, 82.
Steuben—Republican, 1,375; Republican gain, 485.
Wabash—Republican, 1,200; Republican gain, 90.
Warren—Republican, 960; Republican gain, 414.
Whitley—Democrat, 318; Democratic gain, 139.
Fayette—Republican, 279; Republican gain, 11.
Monroe—Republican, 120; Democratic gain, 42.

PUBLIC FEELING.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The Rebel yell is not as loud on the streets this evening as it was at 3 o'clock this morning. The free-lunchers of the Democratic Jacksonian Association discontinued peddling out offices for Mr. Tilden at daybreak. The sun did not rise in the West, as Mr. Richard Merrick, the Columbian orator of the Revived Democracy in a public speech at midnight informed his maudlin and enthusiastic associates that it would do. The Democrats were very confident at an early hour this morning that they had carried both Indiana and Ohio. They failed, however, to produce any substantial returns for the faith that was in them. By noon the Democratic caucus conceded Ohio to be Republican. To-night the Democrats have given up all claim upon the State ticket in Ohio, and concede the probable loss of six or seven Congressmen.

Senator-elect Beck, of Kentucky, who has been constantly in conference with the Democratic leaders here, insists to-night that he has information which warrants the belief that the entire State ticket in Indiana is elected. The Republicans do not admit this, and while they may not pretend to have definite information that their Indiana State ticket is elected, they do claim a respectable majority for Harrison, the Republican candidate for Governor. The information received by the Republican Committee is that an official count will be necessary before the results of the Indiana election are certainly known.

At 11 o'clock p. m. no definite news had been received here as to the result in Indiana. The Democrats still claim it, but advices dated Indianapolis at 10 p. m. show that the Republicans still confidently expect that Harrison is elected. The later reports from Ohio confirm previous reports of a Republican victory.

WATTERSON'S PREDICTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—An immense and excited crowd is gathered around the *Courier-Journal* office. In answer to repeated calls Henry Watterson said: "I am satisfied from a special telegram now in my possession that we have carried Indiana, but I beg you to remember that we nominated Tilden upon the theory, elaborately discussed and distinctly understood, that we could give the West and so-forth to the Republicans and still beat them." Mr. Watterson continued to explain the situation from this standpoint, that the loss of Indiana would lose Hayes Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

WILL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 11.—The all-absorbing topic of interest in this city since early yesterday evening has been the Ohio and Indiana elections. Men have neglected their business to talk over the situation and the probabilities, and both the Republican and Democratic headquarters, where returns were received, have been crowded all day by anxious throngs. At this writing it appears likely—and Republicans here are confident—that both States have been carried by the Republicans by handsome majorities. But notwithstanding this deep and natural interest the canvass in the county is not being neglected.

RACINE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 11.—There was a ghastly attempt at a Democratic rally to-night at Father Mathew Hall, in the Fourth Ward. Donnelly, of Milwaukee, addressed the meeting, and tried to create enthusiasm among the scattering audience by quoting supposititious returns from Indiana. A profound silence was religiously observed with regard to Ohio.

To-morrow evening our citizens will illustrate the political sense of Racine by formally opening the Second Ward mammoth Republican wigwam, at which time and place Charles G. Williams and other luminaries will electrify voters with their eloquence.

WEST VIRGINIA.

LATEST RETURNS.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 11.—No returns have been received from West Virginia. It is claimed by Democrats to have given 5,000 Democratic majority.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 11.—The ticket voted is a long one, and in most places the count was abandoned until this morning. The returns are very meager, but, as far as received, show Republican gains.

Brooke County gives about its usual Democratic majority of 100.

Taylor County, heretofore strongly Democratic, gives 200 Republican majority.

Two townships in Wetzel County show Republican gains.

Cameron Township, Marshall County, shows a Republican gain of 125 over the vote of 1874.

Three townships in Berkley County gives 200 Democratic majority—a Democratic gain of 250.

Mason County, partial returns, indicate 100 to 200 Republican majority.

Jefferson County gives about 800 Democratic majority.

Greenbrier gives an increased Democratic majority.

Mineral County gives a heavy Democratic majority.

Wood County gives about 250 Democratic majority.

No returns have been received from Ohio County yet, but it is supposed to be carried for Goff, Republican.

These reports are from private sources, and the official returns may entirely change them. The adjacent townships in Ohio show heavy Republican gains.

THE LATEST.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 12—1 a. m.—But very few returns have been received from this State as yet. Those received, however, show in a few cases gains for Goff, Republican, but are offset by still heavier gains for Matthews, Democrat. Matthews' majority may reach 10,000.

The Legislature will be about two-thirds Democratic, thus securing for them two United States Senators. The vote of this city and county is not yet reported in full. Enough is known, however, to insure the election of the entire Democratic county ticket.

LOCAL POLITICS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District was held yesterday morning at Globe Hall, Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. All the delegates were present in full force and appeared determined to follow out their instructions to the letter. No less than thirty-three formal ballots were taken before a choice was made. The supporters of Messrs. Bond and Woodard stuck by them to the last, in the hope that the friends of Col. Davis, the successful candidate, would change. When this seemed hopeless the name of Ald. McCrea was introduced, but his chance of election seeming hopeless he was dropped after about two ballots. A. M. Wright was also brought forward by the supporters of Col. Davis, but the delegates favoring Woodard and Reynolds did not take the bait. Some little fluctuation occurred in the votes of the Seventh and Fourteenth Wards, but they made no perceptible difference until near the close. On the thirty-third ballot the Eighth Ward went 5 for Davis and 2 for Bond, which proved the turning point in the contest, the fight then narrowing down to Davis and Bond. The former was elected on this ballot by a vote of 40 to 29.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Hale, who nominated Mr. George Sherwood as Chairman. The nomination was unanimously agreed to.

In taking the chair Mr. Sherwood thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He would endeavor to discharge the duties assigned him in a fair and impartial manner, and he called upon all to assist him in making the Convention an orderly one. They were ready to proceed to business, as further remarks were unnecessary.

Mr. C. C. Kohlsaat was appointed Secretary.

There having been a mistake in the announcement for the Convention, Mr. Gill was appointed a messenger to go to Martine's Hall, whither some of the delegates had gone, and notify them of the proper place of meeting.

After further preliminary matters had been arranged, on motion of Ald. Cleveland, the following Committee on Credentials was appointed: A. Graham, T. T. Manley, S. M. Moore, George E. White, A. G. Throop, James T. Rawleigh, S. E. Cleveland, Julius Peterson.

The Committee reported the list of delegates as published in THE TRIBUNE. On motion each delegation was authorized to fill its own vacancies.

Mr. Linscott moved that when the Convention proceed to ballot, the roll should be called by wards and the Chairman of each delegation should announce the vote. Carried.

The temporary organization was then made permanent.

NOMINATIONS.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates.

Ald. Throop wished to introduce the name of a man he had known for twenty-five years, and who had always been right morally, intellectually, honestly, and every other way, during that period—Willard Woodard. [Applause.]

Mr. McLinden put in nomination Gen. Reynolds,—a young man whose record as a soldier was clear, and who could give a good account of himself. [Applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Shephard, of the Western Avenue Methodist Church, brought forward Col. George R. Davis, a gentleman, and a soldier of splendid record,—a man of honor, integrity, and intelligence. [Applause.]

Mr. S. M. Moore said he would nominate a gentleman well known to everybody in the city, a man of integrity and high character,—the Hon. L. L. Bond. [Applause.]

There being no further nominations, on motion of Mr. Howard the Convention proceeded to an

INFORMAL BALLOT,

with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast.......69
Necessary to a choice.......35

Wards.	Woodard.	Reynolds.	Davis.	Bond.
VII	...	4	...	1
VIII	...	7	...	1
IX	...	2	...	8
X	...	...	5	...
XI	11	...	...	...
XII	...	...	15	...
XIII	...	...	...	8
XIV	...	3	4	...
Total	11	16	24	18

FIRST BALLOT.

The first formal ballot resulted as follows:

Wards.	Woodard.	Reynolds.	Davis.	Bond.
VII	...	5	...	...
VIII	...	7	...	1
IX	...	...	...	10
X	...	...	5	...
XI	11	...	...	...
XII	...	...	15	...
XIII	...	...	...	8
XIV	...	1	6	...
Total	11	13	26	19

SECOND BALLOT.

The next ballot was as follows:

Wards.	Woodard.	Reynolds.	Davis.	Bond.
VII	...	...	2	3
VIII	...	7	...	1
IX	...	...	...	10
X	...	...	5	...
XI	11	...	...	...
XII	...	...	15	...
XIII	...	...	...	8
XIV	...	1	6	...
Total	11	8	28	22

THIRD BALLOT.

The third formal ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Wards.	Woodard.	Reynolds.	Davis.	Bond.
VII	...	...	...	5
VIII	...	7	...	1
IX	...	...	...	10
X	...	...	5	...
XI	11	...	...	...
XII	...	...	15	...
XIII	...	...	...	8
XIV	...	1	6	...
Total	11	8	26	24

MORE BALLOTING.

On the next ballot Davis and Bond received 24 votes each, Woodard and Reynolds footing respectively 11 and 10. The fifth ballot showed Davis back to 26, Bond remaining at 24, Woodard 11, and Reynolds 8. The Seventh Ward changed three from Bond to Davis on the next ballot, increasing that candidate's total to 29, the others remaining unchanged. The seventh regular ballot found Davis and Bond the same. Woodard receiving 12 votes on account of a change of 1 by the Fourteenth Ward from Reynolds. The

EIGHTH BALLOT

was as follows:

Wards.	Woodard.	Reynolds.	Davis.	Bond.
VII	...	...	5	...
VIII	...	7	...	1
IX	...	...	...	10
X	...	...	5	...
XI	1	...	1	9
XII	...	...	15	...
XIII	...	...	...	8
XIV	1	...	6	...
Total	2	7	32	28

On the ninth ballot the Eleventh Ward cast 10 votes for their first love, and withdrew their vote for Davis, making the footing appear: Davis, 31; Bond, 20; Woodard, 11; and Reynolds, 7. From the tenth ballot to the fourteenth there was no change, the totals being: Woodard, 12; Reynolds, 7; Davis, 31; and Bond, 19. A change of one on the fifteenth ballot from Davis to Woodard by the Fourteenth Ward made these gentlemen's figures, respectively, 30 and 13, the other candidates remaining in statu quo. Davis got this vote back on the next ballot, and retained it in the seventeenth.

ENTER M'CREA.

At this point Mr. W. T. Johnson (Fourteenth Ward) put in nomination Ald. McCrea, a gentleman whom he believed would carry the district.

Mr. McCrea on this ballot received two votes from the Fourteenth Ward, one being taken from Davis, leaving that gentleman at 30. McCrea was dropped on the nineteenth ballot, when the totals stood: Woodard, 12; Reynolds, 7; Davis, 31; Bond, 19. Up to the twenty-third ballot there was no material change, the supporters of Bond and Davis being determined not to yield.

Mr. Woodrick moved to take a recess for ten minutes in order that some agreement might be arrived at.

Ald. White moved to lay on the table. Carried.

There appeared to be no chance for the contesting delegations to come to an agreement, and as a dernier resort Mr. McLinden nominated

MR. A. M. WRIGHT.

Ald. White seconded the nomination. It was impossible, he said, for the Convention to nominate one of its pets, and he thought they might compromise on Mr. Wright, who was a gentleman of honor and integrity, and would be elected if he received the nomination. [Applause.]

The twenty-fourth ballot was then taken, with the following result:

Wards.	Wright.	Woodard.	Reynolds.	Davis.	Bond.
VII	5	...	...	...	...
VIII	...	...	7	...	1
IX	...	...	...	...	10
X	5	...	...	...	...
XI	...	11	...	...	...
XII	...	...	...	15	...
XIII	...	...	...	...	8
XIV	2	...	...	5	...
Total	12	11	7	20	19

On the twenty-fifth ballot the Seventh Ward returned to Davis, which gave him 25 and made Wright's footing 7. The latter was virtually out of the field after this, receiving one vote on the twenty-sixth ballot and being dropped thereafter. His votes went back to Davis, who again reached 31. After this the Eighth Ward changed one vote to Davis, and by about the thirtieth ballot the Eleventh Ward was arriving at the conclusion that it would be well to back down a little, and the delegation cast one vote for Col. Davis. This gentleman's total kept at 32 until the thirty-fourth and

FINAL BALLOT,

when the nomination was settled by the following vote:

Wards.	Davis.	Bond.
VII	5	...
VIII	6	2
IX	...	10
X	5	...
XI	2	9
XII	15	...
XIII	...	8
XIV	7	...
Total	40	29

It will be seen that the Ninth and Thirteenth Wards remained firm until the last, the transfer of the Eighteenth from Reynolds settling the question.

On motion the nomination of Col. Davis was made unanimous.

Ald. White and Rawleigh were appointed a committee to apprize the gallant Colonel of the action of the Convention.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Meantime the Convention nominated, on motion of James Malone, Ald. Throop by acclamation as candidate for the State Board of Equalization.

COL. DAVIS

then appeared in the hall and was received with a round of cheering. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for this almost unexpected honor. I regard it as a distinguished compliment conferred upon a man of my age to be nominated to represent such a wealthy district as the Second Congressional. I feel confident we can carry this canvass and secure a victory this fall, and assure you it shall be my duty, if elected, to so perform the duties of my office, and so attend to the wants of the constituency, that no blush or tinge of a blush shall ever appear on the face of any man. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I am not a politician, and I cannot make a speech to you this afternoon, because I am somewhat nervous from the effects of this contest. I thank you again, gentlemen, for this distinguished honor, and promise to do the best I can to serve you. [Cheers.]

ALD. THROOP,

whose sudden nomination had somewhat surprised him, said:

I want to ask the Convention to reconsider the vote by which it nominated me as the representative of the district on the State Board of Equalization; I hardly think I am the man for it. I seek no office, and don't desire the candidacy of anything. I am in the Council, and try to serve my city as well as I can there, and I hope that there I may be found useful. But I don't know that I can be useful in the position you desire to put me. I have not had much experience in tax matters. It is true that I have had experience in city and county affairs, but I am not prepared to admit my competency to fill that place to the best interests of the City of Chicago. I think you can find a man more fitted for the office. If you see fit, I think you had better reconsider your action; but still, if I should be retained and the citizens ratify your choice, I will do my best to serve you. [Applause.]

The Convention refused to reconsider its vote on this nomination.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Howard the following Congressional Committee was elected: J. B. Craney, Seventh Ward; M. Manner, Eighth Ward; C. Hotz, Ninth Ward; George E. White, Tenth Ward; O. S. Sprague, Eleventh Ward; Martin Howard, Twelfth Ward; F. S. Baird, Thirteenth Ward; W. T. Johnson, Fourteenth Ward.

The Convention then adjourned.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE WAY THE REPUBLICANS DO IT.

The Republican County Convention met yesterday morning at Farwell Hall. It was called

to order at 10:30 by Mr. H. B. Brayton, of the Cook County Central Committee, in the place of the Chairman of that Committee, the Hon. J. H. Clough, who was one of the candidates for Sheriff, and therefore chose to assume his private, rather than his official, character.

The Secretary of the Central Committee read the call for the Convention while the delegates busied themselves in finding seats.

B. B. Cotterell nominated Pres. Ald. P. G. Gill as temporary Chairman. The nomination was made unanimous and Mr. Gill advanced to the platform and addressed the Convention. He returned his thanks for the honor and said that, from the character of the delegates, it was unnecessary to offer them any advice. He was confident that their action would meet with the approbation of the honest voters of Cook County.

Col. J. H. Roberts and Col. R. M. Woods were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. Brayton moved to appoint a Committee on Credentials to consist of three from the West Side, two from the North Side, two from the South Side, and two from the country towns. The motion was carried, and the Chairman appointed as said Committee, H. B. Brayton, S. A. Crawford, H. L. Hough, F. J. Smith, Louis Hutt, C. P. Lindeberg, Geo. W. Smith, H. M. Singer, O. A. Willard. The Committee then retired to the ante-room to make out their report. The delegates in the meantime canvassed the situation, and the industrious friends of the various candidates were unflagging in their devotion to their principals. It was all done quietly, however, and in the best of good feeling. There was nothing of the unseemly tugging, pulling, pushing, pipe-laying, log-rolling, noisy contentiousness, and exhibition of general cussedness which characterized an assembly got together for similar purposes last Monday in Turner Hall. The Convention was, in short, a perfect model of propriety and decorum, as Republican Conventions generally are. The Committee not being ready to report at the expiration of an hour,

WILLIAM H. EDDY

was called on for a speech. He came forth smiling, and made one of his characteristic speeches. During his remarks some member, over-anxious for business, called out, "No speeches now! Let the Committee report." Eddy quietly took him down by saying "I suppose that fellow's a candidate," which remark raised the laugh on the member, and caused him to duck down behind a chair-back. Then Eddy went on to speak of the voting in some wards, and said it was not quite right. He supposed his hearers had brains—most of them [laughter]—and to those who hadn't any he said he would give them some of his own. [More laughter.] He then warned the Convention against the professional politicians and pipe-layers. Under all circumstances, other things being equal, the men who fought the battles of the Union should be remembered in the Convention. [Applause.] They should seek the best men, and victory must perch on the Republican banners. [Applause.]

The Committee was delayed by contests in the Fifth and Fourteenth Wards, and two of the country towns, and another half hour elapsed before they concluded their labors. The Fifth Ward controversy was settled by admitting both delegations, each delegate to have half a vote; the second set from the Fourteenth Ward withdrew their claims; and the "regulars" from the country were given their seats.

Their report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spafford, the delegations were authorized to fill vacancies or to cast the full vote.

The temporary officers were made permanent.

GETTING TO BUSINESS.

L. H. Bisbee offered the following:

Resolved, That, in order to expedite the business of the Convention, all nominations be made without remarks or debate by simply announcing the name of the candidate and the office to be voted for, and that the President of the Convention strictly enforce this resolution. [Applause.]

Dan Munn moved as an amendment that five minutes be allowed for the presentation of candidates. That seemed but fair. [Applause.]

A delegate from the Twelfth Ward moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to.

The Chair was about to put the question on the resolution, when—

W. H. King made the point that concurrence in the motion to lay the amendment on the table carried with it the original resolution.

The Chair so decided.

Mr. King moved that two minutes be allowed to present the names and qualifications of candidates. Agreed to.

Simeon King moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates in the order named in the call.

A motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock was greeted with "Oh, no," and it was not pressed.

The motion of Mr. Kind was agreed to.

The aisles being full of candidates and others,

R. E. Jenkins moved that all candidates and their friends be requested to take seats in the rear of the hall. [Cheers.]

The motion was concurred in.

Another motion to adjourn until 1:30 o'clock was received with disfavor, and withdrawn.

Some time was taken up by the delegations in seating themselves in order according to wards.

On motion of J. C. Knickerbocker the voting was to be done viva voce—the announcement to be made by the Chairman.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Nominations for State's Attorney were then called for, and Charles H. Reed, John Lyle King, Hiram Barber, and Dwight W. Jackson were named, without a word of commendation.

Dan Munn rose to name a man who was known to all the citizens of Chicago, and was respected by all—a man who was eminent as a lawyer, and the peer of older members of the Bar—a man who did not belong to any ring, who was not run by any machine or supported by any clique, but a man bold and clear-headed, a man of logic and of ability, whose character was so fair that the poisoned shafts of political enemies could not— [Cries of "Time."] I referred to Luther Laflin Mills. [Cheers.]

On motion, the first ballot was declared to be informal.

Mr. Smith, of the Eleventh Ward, moved that no changes be allowed after the vote of a ward was announced. [Laughter.]

A motion to lay the motion on the table was agreed to. [Applause.]

An informal ballot was then taken, and resulted thus:

FIRST BALLOT.

	Reed.	King.	Barber.	Mills.	Jackson.
First Ward	..	9	..	..	..
Second Ward	4	..	..	2	2
Third Ward	7	1	..	1	1
Fourth Ward	13	..	..	..	..
Fifth Ward	3½	2	..	1½	..
Sixth Ward	3	1	1	..	..
Seventh Ward	..	1	2	2	..
Eighth Ward	2	..	..	6	..
Ninth Ward	2	6	..	2	..
Tenth Ward	1	1	1	2	..
Eleventh Ward	..	1	..	10	..
Twelfth Ward	2	..	2	11	..
Thirteenth Ward	..	..	4	3	1
Fourteenth Ward	..	2	4	1	..
Fifteenth Ward	1	2	1	2	..
Sixteenth Ward	..	..	5	..	..
Seventeenth Ward	1	..	2	..	..
Eighteenth Ward	3	..	3	1	..
Barrington	1	..	..	..	..
Bremen	1	..	..	..	..
Cicero	1	..	1	..	..
Evanston	2	..	..	2	..
Hyde Park	5	..	..	..	..
Lake	1	..	4	..	..
Lemont	1	..	..	..	..
Lyons	..	1	..	..	..
New Trier	1	..	..	..	..
Northfield	..	..	..	1	..
Orland	1	..	..	..	..
Palos	1	..	..	..	..
Riverside	..	1	..	..	..
Thornton	..	..	..	..	1
Wheeling	1	..	..	..	..
Bloom	..	..	..	1	..
Calumet	..	..	1	..	..
Elk Grove	1	..	..	..	..
Hanover	1	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	1	..	..	..	..
Lake View	1	..	..	1	..
Leyden	1	..	..	..	..
Maine	..	..	..	1	..
Niles	..	..	..	1	..
Norwood Park	1	..	..	..	..
Proviso	1	..	..	..	..
Palatine	..	..	..	1	..
Schaumberg	1	..	..	..	..
Rich	1	..	..	..	..
Worth	..	..	1	..	..
Total	56½	28	34	51½	5

The roll for the formal ballot was then called. When the Secretary had reached the last town, J. C. Knickerbocker got up and announced a change of the vote in the First Ward delegation from 9 for King to 1 for King, 5 for Reed, and 3 for Mills. Other changes followed, Barber and King being generally dropped, and their friends coming on Mills, though Reed got a stray vote here and there. The annexed table includes

ALL THE CHANGES:

	Reed.	King.	Barber.	Mills.
1	5	1	..	3
2	8	..	..	..
3	8	1	..	1
4	13	..	..	..
5	3	1	1	1
6	5	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	5
8	..	..	..	8
9	1	..	..	9
10	..	..	..	5
11	..	..	..	11
12	3	..	..	12
13	..	..	..	8
14	..	..	..	7
15	..	..	..	6
16	..	..	2	3
17	..	..	..	3
18	3	..	..	4
Barrington	1	..	..	..
Bremen	1	..	..	..
Cicero	..	..	2	..
Evanston	2	..	..	2
Hyde Park	5	..	..	..
Lake	3	..	..	2
Lemont	1	..	..	..
Lyons	1	..	..	..
New Trier	1	..	..	..
Northfield	1	..	..	..
Orland	1	..	..	..
Palos	1	..	..	..
Riverside	1	..	..	..
Thornton	..	..	..	1
Wheeling	1	..	..	..
Bloom	..	..	..	1
Calumet	..	..	1	..
Elk Grove	1	..	..	..
Hanover	1	..	..	..
Jefferson	1	..	..	..
Lake View	..	..	..	2
Leyden	1	..	..	..
Maine	..	..	..	1
Niles	..	..	1	..
Norwood Park	..	..	..	1
Proviso	..	..	1	..
Palatine	..	..	..	1
Schaumberg	1	..	..	..
Rich	1	..	..	..
Worth	..	..	..	1
Total	75	3	8	98

Mr. Mills was declared to be the nominee, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS.

The next State's Attorney was then called for, and as he ascended the platform was greeted with cheers. He was introduced by the Chairman, and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the honor which you confer upon me to-day I return you my sincerest thanks; and I make to you and to this community this promise: If by the suffrages of our people I am chosen State's Attorney of Cook County, I will do my best, by laborious attention by day and night, to satisfy the demands of the position to which they call me. [Cheers.]

The candidate was congratulated warmly by his friends on the platform and in the body of the hall, and he did so much handshaking that his right arm was almost paralyzed by the exertion.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Nominations for Sheriff were next in order, and the following were mentioned with scarcely any indorsement—most of them with none at all: Arthur Dixon, Timothy Bradley, Conrad Folz, John Stephens, John H. Clough. The latter's name was greeted with applause.

An informal ballot resulted:

	Stephens.	Bradley.	Clough.	Folz.	Dixon.
First Ward	..	..	..	..	9
Second Ward	..	..	6	..	..
Third Ward	..	..	10	..	..
Fourth Ward	..	..	13	..	..
Fifth Ward	..	3	2	1	..
Sixth Ward	1	..	2	3	..
Seventh Ward	2	..	3	..	..
Eighth Ward	8	..	..	..	..
Ninth Ward	6	1	2	1	..
Tenth Ward	1	3	..	..	1
Eleventh Ward	3	1	7	..	..
Twelfth Ward	..	5	10	..	..
Thirteenth Ward	..	1	6	..	1
Fourteenth Ward	..	3	4	1	..
Fifteenth Ward	..	..	..	6	..
Sixteenth Ward	..	..	..	5	..
Seventeenth Ward	..	..	1	2	..
Eighteenth Ward	..	..	7	..	..
Barrington	..	1	1	..	..
Bremen	..	1	..	..	..
Cicero	..	..	2	..	..
Evanston	..	4	..	..	..
Hyde Park	5	..	..	..	..
Lake	..	..	5	..	..
Lemont	..	..	1	..	..
Lyons	..	..	1	..	..
New Trier	..	1	..	..	..
Northfield	..	..	1	..	..
Orland	..	1	..	..	..
Palos	..	1	..	..	..
Riverside	..	1	..	..	..
Thornton	..	..	1	..	..
Wheeling	..	1	..	..	..
Bloom	..	..	1	..	..
Calumet	..	..	1	..	..
Elk Grove	..	1	..	..	..
Hanover	..	1	..	..	..
Lake View	..	2	..	..	..
Jefferson	..	1	..	..	..
Leyden	..	1	..	..	..
Maine	..	1	..	..	..
Niles	..	..	..	1	..
Norwood	..	..	1	..	..
Proviso	..	1	..	..	..
Palatine	..	..	1	..	..
Schaumberg	..	1	..	..	..
Rich	..	1	..	..	..
Worth	..	..	1	..	..
Total	26	37	90	19	13

Mr. Cleveland nominated C. S. Squires.

A formal ballot was then taken. As before, when the Secretary had reached the last town, Mr. Knickerbocker announced that the First Ward changed its vote from 9 for Dixon to 7 for Clough, 1 for Bradley, and 1 for Stephens. This was supplemented by other changes, Folz and Bradley, and Stephens being slaughtered, and the vote stood as follows:

	Stephens.	Bradley.	Clough.	Folz.	Squires.
First Ward	1	1	7	..	..
Second Ward	..	..	8	..	..
Third Ward	..	..	10	..	..
Fourth Ward	..	..	13	..	..
Fifth Ward	..	..	6	..	..
Sixth Ward	..	..	5	..	..
Seventh Ward	..	..	5	..	..
Eighth Ward	8	..	..	..	..
Ninth Ward	..	1	9	..	..
Tenth Ward	..	..	5	..	..
Eleventh Ward	..	1	10	..	..
Twelfth Ward	..	..	11	..	..
Thirteenth Ward	..	..	8	..	4
Fourteenth Ward	..	..	7	..	..
Fifteenth Ward	..	..	6	..	..
Sixteenth Ward	..	..	5	..	..
Seventeenth Ward	..	..	3	..	..
Eighteenth Ward	..	..	7	..	..
Barrington	..	..	1	..	..
Bremen	..	1	..	..	..
Cicero	..	..	2	..	..
Evanston	..	1	3	..	..
Hyde Park	..	5	..	..	..
Lake	..	..	5	..	..
Lemont	..	..	1	..	..
Lyons	..	..	1	..	..
New Trier	..	1	..	..	..
Northfield	..	..	1	..	..
Orland	..	1	..	..	..
Palos	..	1	..	..	..
Riverside	..	..	1	..	..
Thornton	..	..	1	..	..
Wheeling	..	1	..	..	..
Bloom	..	..	1	..	..
Calumet	..	..	1	..	..
Elk Grove	..	1	..	..	..
Hanover	..	1	..	..	..
Jefferson	..	..	1	..	..
Lake View	..	..	2	..	..
Leyden	..	1	..	..	..
Maine	..	1	..	..	..
Niles	..	..	..	1	..
Norwood Park	..	..	1	..	..
Proviso	..	..	1	..	..
Palatine	..	..	1	..	..
Schaumberg	..	1	..	..	..
Rich	..	..	1	..	..
Worth	..	..	1	..	..
Total	9	19	151	1	4

J. H. CLOUGH.

And Mr. Clough was declared to be the nominee, and the nomination was made unanimous. He was called for, and, when he made his appearance, was received with cheers. Being presented by the Chairman, he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this exhibition of your confidence in me, and rest assured that, if elected to the position for which you have nominated me, I will use my best endeavors to faithfully, and impartially, and truly, and successfully perform the duties pertaining to the office [a voice, "You will"], without reference to any class of men or to any particular object, but solely to make the people of this county, so far as that branch of the courts is concerned, safe in their persons and property. [Cheers.]

CIRCUIT CLERK.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court, Jacob Gross and John F. Appleberg were nominated.

It was evident from the start that Gross would be nominated, he receiving the solid vote of delegation after delegation, whereupon

W. H. King asked unanimous consent that the ballot be a formal one.

There was no objection, and

Mr. King moved that the nomination of Mr. Gross be made unanimous.

It was agreed to. [Cheers.]

The nominee responded to calls, and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you sincerely for this nomination, and assure you if I am re-elected I shall try my best to give satisfaction to the public in conducting the office. [Applause.]

CORONER.

The following were then put in nomination for Coroner: Dr. J. B. Chaffee, Emil Dietzsch, S. W. Kingsley, Jane Oleson, D. S. Balcrout, E. L. Cleves, J. Slogel, and T. B. Brown.

An informal ballot resulted:

Brown	14
Dietzsch	89
Kingsley	8
Oleson	38
Balcront	5
Cleves	10
Slogel	9
Buel	1

Nearly all the candidates were withdrawn, and the contest narrowed down to Dietzsch and Oleson. A formal ballot resulted:

Dietzsch	96
Oleson	88

And Dietzsch was declared to be the nominee, the nomination being made unanimous. He was called out of the crowd, and, after the applause had subsided, spoke thus:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I can hardly find words to express my thanks for this nomination. I will try to do my duty if elected, as I have done before, and you can rest assured from morning until night I will be all the time ready for your service. [Great laughter.]

RECORDER.

J. H. Burn nominated Louis Haas for Recorder of Deeds.

Mr. King, of the Second Ward, stated that Otto Peltzer was no longer a candidate, and desired his friends to vote for Maj. Brockway.

Sidney Smith nominated Maj. Brockway, "a soldier mutilated in the late War, and an honest man."

Mr. Smith, of the Thirteenth Ward, nominated Maj. William E. Waite.

Mr. Low nominated James Stewart, the present incumbent. F. C. Vierling and John W. Tappan were also put in nomination.

The first ballot was informal, and resulted as follows:

Total votes cast	184
Haas	46
Brockway	63
Waite	20
Stewart	40
Vierling	2
Tappan	3
Pelzer	1

Justice Watson nominated Mr. Henderson.

A formal ballot was taken, but before it was completed Brockway had received 155 votes out of the 184, and his nomination was made unanimous. In response to loud calls he came forward and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COOK: It affords me great pleasure to appear before this Convention to tender you my sincere and hearty thanks for this public manifestation of your confidence that you have given me in nominating me for the position of Recorder of Deeds, coming as it does from such an intelligent body of gentlemen representing the county in which I have lived for the last twenty years,—a county in which the greatest joys and sorrows of my life have been experienced. I can assure you that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have done for me, and that, if elected, it shall be my first duty and my greatest pleasure to so conduct the affairs of that office as to merit your confidence and esteem when I may retire from it. [Cheers.]

FROM INDIANA.

The Chairman announced that an Associated Press dispatch had been received that Indiana had gone Republican by 4,000 majority. The announcement was greeted with a storm of applause, the waving of hats, and nearly every other manifestation of intense and uncontrollable delight.

The Chair stated that the next thing in order was the nomination of County Commissioners, and, as the county delegates could take no part in selecting those for the city, he suggested that they retire to an ante-room and make their own nomination.

Some one remarked that it would be better to appoint a

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

before separating, and a motion to that effect was agreed to, and the following were selected: First Ward, J. C. Knickerbocker; Second, W. C. Phillips; Third, Andrew Crawford; Fourth, J. L. Woodard; Fifth, Martin Best; Sixth, Louis Huck; Seventh, A. Muss; Eighth, Christ Mayner; Ninth, T. J. Bluthardt; Tenth, H. D. Jennings; Eleventh, D. W. Munn; Twelfth, Alexander White; Thirteenth, J. B. Emmett; Fourteenth, John Baumgarten; Fifteenth, P. M. Ryan; Sixteenth, Jacob Lengacher; Seventeenth, P. J. Luderberg; Eighteenth, George W. Smith; Second District, P. B. Robb; Third, R. S. Williamson; Fourth, J. H. Tabor; Fifth, Peter Schlund; Sixth, John Humphreys.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The county delegates then retired, and

Mr. Buell moved to proceed to the nomination of County Commissioners for the South Side.

Mr. Spafford suggested the West Side. [Cries of "No."]

Mr. W. H. King said he understood there were four to be nominated, two from the West Side, one from the South Side, and one from the North Side. He was informed that his understandering of the matter was correct.

Mr. King then put in nomination Lewis H. Davis as a candidate for South Side Commissioner.

Mr. Simeon W. King nominated Charles E. Culbertson. Mr. Culbertson declined. John B. Garteman, P. V. Fitzpatrick, Moses A. Thayer, John Bonfield, and S. W. Scott were also nominated. A formal ballot was taken, only the First District, composed of the wards of the city, voting. The result was as follows:

Total votes cast	145
Necessary to a choice	73
Davis	109
Garteman	14
Bonfield	9
Fitzpatrick	7
Thayer	6

Mr. Davis, having received a majority of the votes, was declared nominated.

NORTH SIDE.

For the North Side, Abner R. Scranton, P. L. Hawkinson, John Reinwald, and Peter Mahr were put in nomination.

The ballot was made formal, and resulted:

Whole number	141
Necessary for choice	71
Scranton	14
Hawkinson	98
Reinwald	26
Mahr	3

And Hawkinson was declared to be the nominee. He responded to calls, and said if elected he would never take part in any scheme which would rob the people. [Cheers.]

WEST SIDE.

Dan Munn moved to nominate the West Side candidates one at a time. Carried.

The nominations were numerous. Heads popped up all over the hall, and many stout pairs of lungs vociferated the preferences of their owners. Mr. Low nominated D. W. Clark, Jr., "the man who had beaten Holden for Alderman, and who was needed in the County Board to keep Holden straight." Justice Matson nominated ex-Ald. Gunderson. Mr. Spafford nominated W. E. Mortimer. Josiah Greenwood, Capt. P. J. McGrath; A. M. Ferrier, Col. Raffin; Kittie Nierson, Charles G. Dixon, P. T. Tiedeman, George W. Newcomb, John Feldkamp, George F. Letz, Adam Ambricht were also nominated.

A ballot was had, and changes were made as before, McGrath being the favorite. It resulted:

Whole number	141
Necessary	71
McGrath	99
Scattering	42

Capt. McGrath was declared nominated, and came forward. After returning his thanks for the nomination, he said that if there was such a thing as a county ring he was with the people in bursting it. In the interest of Cook County he would work with all his might. He would do anything for the taxpayers, and it would be his interest to do that which was right.

A ballot was then taken for a second Commissioner, amid some confusion, several delegates pleading that their wards were entitled to a place on the ticket. The vote stood:

Whole number	141
Necessary	71
Clark	52
Tiedeman	20
Newcomb	50
Gunderson	5
Dixon	1
Mortimer	4
Ferrier	5
Nierson	1
Feldcamp	3

There being no choice, a second ballot was had, and it resulted:

Whole number	142
Necessary	72
Clarke	58
Tiedeman	21
Newcomb	63

And there was no choice. Considerable confusion was occasioned by men crowding the aisles, and the Chair was obliged to order them to get out, which they did promptly. The next ballot was taken without any accompanying disorder and resulted:

Whole number	141
Necessary	71
Clarke	42
Newcomb	78
Tiedeman	21

And Mr. Newcomb was declared to be the nominee. He thanked the Convention.

Three cheers were given for the ticket, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE COUNTY.

The county delegates organized by electing Lyman Staples, of Palatine, Chairman.

H. C. Senne of Maine and Christian Busse were nominated.

An informal ballot resulted: Senne, 3; Busse, 4.

A formal ballot was then had, and resulted: Senne, 5; Busse, 2.

And the former was declared to be the nominee.

THE CANDIDATES.

WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE.

Col. George R. Davis, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, is well known in financial and commercial circles as the resident agent of the Hartford Life-Insurance Company,—a corporation which is largely interested in the material prosperity of the city. Socially, Mr. Davis occupies a prominent position as Colonel of the First Regiment I. S. G.

Ald. A. G. Throop, candidate for the State Board of Equalization, is one of the old residents of Chicago. Years ago he was elected to responsible positions in the City and County Governments. Last spring he was elected Alderman from the Eleventh Ward in the municipal upheaval against bummerism. He is an extensive real-estate owner, and believes thoroughly in an economical administration of all branches of the Government.

Luther Laflin Mills, the candidate for State's Attorney, is a young lawyer of about six years' practice, during which time he devoted himself almost exclusively to criminal law. His friends say that he is a hard-working, studious gentleman, thoroughly in love with his profession.

J. H. Clough, candidate for Sheriff, served as a member of the County Board, and made himself thoroughly obnoxious to the "Ring" in his never-ceasing endeavors to cut down expenses and expose rascalities. He is actively engaged in the provision trade.

Emil Dietzsch, the candidate for Coroner, is one of the best-known residents of Chicago. He is a thorough cosmopolitan. He is a humorist, poet, artist, cook, and chemist—and a voluminous contributor to the Sunday edition of the *Staats-Zeitung*. If elected, he will be his own successor.

Jacob Gross, candidate for the Circuit Court Clerkship, is the present incumbent of the office, the duties of which he has discharged to the entire satisfaction of the legal fraternity, who are well qualified to judge.

Maj. W. H. Brockway, candidate for Recorder, served with distinction during the War, in which he lost a limb. He is a hard-working Republican, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

L. H. Davis, candidate for County Commissioner from the South Side, is a member of the firm of Davis & Requa, insurance agents. Some two or three years since he was one of the Fire Commissioners, representing the interests of the underwriters.

P. L. Hawkinson, the North Side candidate for the County Board, is an ex-Justice of the Peace, and now is engaged in the business of loaning money. He is an old citizen and is well spoken of. He represents the Scandinavian element.

M. J. McGrath, also a West Side candidate for County Commissioner, has long been connected with the Post-Office, where he occupies the responsible position of Superintendent of Mails.

George W. Newcomb, also a West Side candidate,—that division of the city being entitled to two members,—is a lawyer and real-estate agent on West Madison street.

H. C. Senne, the country candidate, is a farmer, living in the Town of Maine. He is not unacquainted with politics, having served two terms in the Legislature.

GEN. SICKLES.

A SHORT SPEECH TO THE REPUBLICAN VETERANS.

The Republican Veterans met last evening in the Grand Pacific, Commander J. C. Ricaby presiding. Inasmuch as Gen. Dan Sickles was in the hotel, a committee was appointed to invite the General to address the meeting. The Committee interviewed the General and reported that he would be ready in the course of half an hour. The Veterans in the meantime attended to some routine business, appointing, among other things, a committee to get up a badge. The Club decided that the badge should be of white, with the words "Chicago Veterans" printed thereon in black.

Gen. Sickles came in on his crutches and was received with genuine applause. He referred pleasantly to the recent Democratic soldiers' reunion in Indianapolis as an assembly of commanders without troops. He had been in Indiana lately, and knew something about these Democratic soldiers. One town he had visited contributed two soldiers to the occasion. One was the Mayor of the town. When he came back from Indianapolis, he was minus his watch and his comrade was left without his pocket-book. [Laughter.] Enough whisky had been drank that day to satisfy 40,000 people, although there was a much less number of Democratic "soldiers" present. People of all parties had spoken in high terms of the Republican reunion, and in terms of sorrow and shame of the Democratic turnout of ruffians and plug-uglies. Gen. Sickles referred to his past connection with the soldiers, and gave them some good advice as citizens, telling them to stand by the Republican party, which represented the same causes for which they fought. The people of this country could never put the soldiers under the dominion of the Rebels whom they fought. The way to prevent any such disaster, and to preserve the integrity of the country was to help Union men to power. The people had had enough of Democratic Administrations. Buchanan's had been succeeded by that of Jeff. Davis, and Jeff and all his followers were to-day for Sam Tilden. Andy Johnson's was the last Democratic Administration. The people had had enough of them, and yet Tilden was working for an inauguration of the old system. Gen. Sickles had formerly been a Democrat, and he was occasionally inspired with a feeling of love and kindness for his old friends. At the present time, he thought the kindest thing was to prevent the party getting into power, because they were already corrupt, and would grow more so. He thought it would be safe to restore the Democratic party to power about the next Centennial. [Laughter.] He regarded the victory of Ben Harrison as another Gettysburg, and said it would send the Democrats back to the solid South as the soldiers in the War had sent Vallandigham back into Ohio. [Applause.]

Gen. Sickles would have spoken longer, but, owing to a severe headache, he excused himself and the Club very reluctantly allowed him to depart. As an instance of the eternal fitness of things a man with a small drum, a man with a bass drum, and a fierce-whiskered fiend with a shrill fife, struck up an infernal noise. Gen. Sickles put his hands up to his head and winced perceptibly but said nothing. Col. Ricaby did the most proper thing at the conclusion of this racket, and proposed three cheers to the gallant General. The cheers were given with a will. The veterans then appointed a committee to prepare for the Blaine reception and adjourned.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

WHERE TO VOTE—JUDGES OF ELECTION.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday, the Committee on Public Service reported the following list of judges for the November election, and they were elected. With three exceptions, noted below, the polling-places are the same as last year:

FIRST WARD.

District 1—C. Kennington, D. W. Nicholas, G. P. Everhart.
District 2—J. M. McCausland, S. P. Brown, F. Waterholder.
District 3—S. E. Lumm, G. M. Miller, A. Herr.
District 4—A. Berg, T. Carson, P. Blickhohn.

SECOND WARD.

District 1—P. Sanders, L. B. Eddy, G. Hitzel.
District 2—F. Schweinfurth, H. A. Bartlett, T. Seery.
District 3—M. W. Keefe, H. Brown, P. F. Conley.
District 4—A. Van Praag, A. J. Averill, R. J. Higgins.

THIRD WARD.

District 1—T. Hart, E. Foreman, J. G. Shortall.
District 2—G. Hibbens, P. J. Fitzsimmons, C. M. Henderson.
District 3—A. F. Rose, C. Todd, W. H. Jenkins.
District 4—M. Ephroine, B. Phillips, A. Granis.

FOURTH WARD.

District 1—A. Vogel, H. Follett, H. T. Wheeler.
District 2—J. Faulkner, A. Bing, F. Drake.
District 3—J. W. Horton, C. H. Crossman, C. DeWolf.
District 4—J. O'Brien, J. Wood, D. H. Hammer.

FIFTH WARD.

District 1—J. Kehoe, D. Deist, A. Sohn.
District 2—A. C. Van Orman, J. Boyd, J. Fitzsimmons.
District 3—P. Flynn, M. W. Bonfield, W. H. Stephens.
District 4—J. Healey, W. Tracy, J. Rogers.
District 5—J. E. McKenna, J. Skillin, T. McMahon.
District 6—C. Roberts, R. Hawkins, P. Kerrigan.

SIXTH WARD.

District 1—W. Rawleigh, L. Blochke, M. Conkey.
District 2—H. Hagerman, F. Donovan, F. Loding.
District 3—T. O'Conner, H. Walthers, R. Prite.
District 4—J. McKenna, J. M. Hedum, N. Lynch.
District 5—P. E. McDonald, J. Nowlan, J. Webber.
District 6—J. Reidy, E. Stokes, R. J. Decker.

SEVENTH WARD.

District 1—H. Sloan, D. Walsh, Jr., N. Linden.
District 2—D. Maguire, H. Sherlock, C. C. Flanders.
District 3—J. L. Herbor, Jr., B. Mackey, J. Guthrie.
District 4—T. Broderick, T. McQueeny, H. Treiber.
District 5—Carl Bruder, M. O'Brien, J. S. Hannah.
District 6—J. T. Prosser, S. McClevy, P. Quan.
District 7—M. L. Frisbie, P. McDonnell, J. Rafferty.
District 8—M. F. J. Gunther, E. McGraw, J. Duguid.

EIGHTH WARD.

District 1—M. R. Douglas, M. Fitzgerald, C. Harper.
District 2—B. Weitzhelbaum, M. D. Prindiville, J. W. Maypole.
District 3—M. Bruder, J. Daly, A. Russell.
District 4—H. Dreves, T. Hessett, D. McFarland.
District 5—D. F. Gleason, M. Grace, M. F. Barrett.
District 6—L. H. O'Connor, A. Meiges, F. Gindele.
District 7—F. Hartnett, P. Brady, P. A. Hoyne.
District 8—T. Ryan, D. Adams, G. L. Hoodless.
District 9—T. O'Brien, D. Sheedy, J. Wilde.
District 10—J. Lally, J. Smith, J. G. Stabe.

NINTH WARD.

District 1—C. C. Hubbard, F. B. Felton, J. M. Getman.
District 2—F. Doerner, E. Bulger, B. Norton.
District 3—M. McAuley, J. Bassett, J. M. Kennedy.
District 4—O. Beestley, C. McDonnell, T. Eckhardt.

TENTH WARD.

District 1—M. F. Crow, C. F. Billings, A. C. Arrentz.
District 2—J. Dwire, C. Holmes, G. Oleson.
District 3—G. Huffman, H. Schroder, A. McGowan.
District 4—W. Meyer, J. Garrick, C. B. Sampson.

ELEVENTH WARD.

District 1—T. F. Gleeson, T. Scanlan, A. F. [illegible]
District 2—T. Carbine, M. Jones, J. C. Hitchcock.
District 3—J. W. Connell, M. McDonald, A. M. Ferrier.
District 4—J. Hartnett, F. Korth, O. McAlune.

TWELFTH WARD.

District 1—J. E. Owsley, M. M. McReynolds, M. W. Hitt.
District 2—M. F. Barbier, J. Dunphy, E. Hamilton.
District 3—F. A. White, O. P. Hathaway, R. Cleveland.
District 4—E. W. Ellis, W. R. Stahl, J. L. Parrish.
District 5—S. F. Pendry, D. McDonnell, R. T. Hall.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

District 1—J. Callahan, J. Ledever, J. P. Emmerett.
District 2—J. Dalton, D. H. Considine, S. E. Rockwell.
District 3—P. O'Donnell, J. Kenny, T. W. Eaton.
District 4—H. McGiven, P. M. Donnelan, A. Blair.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

District 1—J. Corrigan, B. Bartelmy, J. Peterson.
District 2—H. Buechner, P. Ebeling, J. Oleson.
District 3—P. Couraths, P. Miller, J. Eastman.
District 4—W. Gastfield, B. Schneeman, J. Malone.
District 5—E. Niedert, J. Murphy, F. J. Warnecke.
District 6—J. A. E. Lindt, M. Fitzgibbons, J. Chapman.
District 7—W. Warnecke, C. Tierney, W. T. Johnson.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

District 1—E. Otto, M. Lewis, B. Miller.
District 2—E. Mock, P. J. McGinniss, H. Wendte.
District 3—M. Franzen, J. M. Enright, C. C. Hartman.
District 4—J. Ernst, C. Cannissius, C. Buchwitz.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

District 1—W. Noel, J. Merki, C. Spore.
District 2—A. Dill, T. Smith, W. Schabel.
District 3—J. Kleine, F. Freidenburg, P. Steinmullers.
District 4—H. Richert, W. Voght, A. Boese.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

District 1—M. McGurn, J. O. Mallory, J. Sarda.
District 2—P. Farrell, M. Sullivan, A. A. Robinson.
District 3—T. Enright, J. Shields, A. Aleckson.
District 4—P. Conlin, P. O. Mallory, N. Buffington.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

District 1—P. Dohm, F. Hartman, J. H. Mulke.
District 2—T. C. Spingler, W. D. Kerfoot, C. Harding.
District 3—J. F. Doney, D. O'Connor, D. Wiley.
District 4—F. Weisman, P. Mooney, W. Griffith.
District 5—M. A. Devine, W. Weisenbach, O. Cobb.
District 6—A. Baer, J. R. Walsh, R. R. Beaty.
District 7—E. Ames, R. C. Hammill, C. Cloyes.
District 8—M. White, J. Bowes, W. S. Strong.

HYDE PARK.

District 1—B. Gansell, G. I. Stowe, A. Strohm.
District 2—N. Urbanaus, F. Clark, P. H. Davies.
District 3—M. Maher, T. Rooney, J. S. Ritchie.
District 4—C. Creighton, P. Oessmore, A. Neib.
District 5—P. Schlund, M. Doyle, A. R. Powell.
District 6—J. Bremer, W. Colehour, R. D. Linden.
District 7—J. Gregory, F. Yager, J. J. Kleinman.
District 8—P. Steinberger, C. D. Hews, H. D. Gong.
District 9—C. Schafer, A. Aulich, W. Hudson.

CICERO.

District 1—E. E. Michaud, E. D. Hanahan, H. P. Crawford.
District 2—J. Legate, H. Henkowp, D. Donnersberger.
District 3—J. McCarthy, J. M. Rice, H. Dunlap.

JEFFERSON.

District 1—B. Hopkins, T. Johnson, D. S. Pride.
District 2—C. F. Newman, A. Berg, A. Conrad.
District 3—J. Austin, F. Hanser, J. Lee.

CALUMET.

District 1—Town officers, G. Lenchineyer.
District 2—Supervisor, C. J. Pochman, J. Elmstedt.

NORWOOD PARK.

District 1—W. Gray, W. M. Smith, S. H. Burhans.
District 2—J. R. Bell, J. Lawless, R. Torrenie.

LAKE VIEW.

District 1—Town officers.
District 2—J. Downer, S. B. Clair, N. Krauz.

LAKE.

District 1—G. T. Williams, T. Cornell, M. Fleming.
District 2—P. J. Flynn, W. Brinkman, R. Brayster.
District 3—J. Blaine, H. C. Scharer, F. S. Kinney.
District 4—J. Porter, M. Tierney, H. Chittick.

EVANSTON.

District 1—Town officers.
District 2—H. H. Newell, P. Hawstrausen, C. Crane.
District 3—A. Jackson, P. L. Fouhy, H. Crawford.

The polling-places in the following districts were then, by vote of the Board, ordered changed as noted:

Sixth Ward, Fifth District—From the corner of Twenty-second and Oakley streets to the corner of Blue Island and Western avenues.

Twelfth Ward, Third District—From No. 1046 West Madison street to No. 1003 on the same street.

Eighteenth Ward, First District—From No. 24 Chicago avenue to No. 35 same street.

ABOUT TOWN.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Senatorial Conventions will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, except that of the First District, which convenes at 10 a. m., at the following places:

First District—Globe Hall, 54 Desplaines street.
Second District—960 Wabash avenue.
Third District—772 South Halsted street.
Fourth District—Martine's Hall, Ada street.
Fifth District—Bons Hall, 786 West Lake street.
Sixth District—North Side Turner Hall.
Seventh District—Republican Headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets.

RIOTOUS REFORM.

A reporter last evening dropped upon a nice little fracas which occurred at "Reform" headquarters, a well-known saloon, between W. W. O'Brien and A. C. Hesing. The information reached the scribe through a North Side policeman, and at such an hour that the facts could not be searched up. From what was learned, however, it appears that the two met at the saloon in question and entered into a discussion of the merits of the Democratic county ticket. The former maintained that the Irish had not received more than they deserved, and the latter that the Germans had been slighted, etc. In the discussion the feeling ran high, and so high that the two elements became antagonistic, illustrating how the Irish and German propose to concentrate in the present canvass. In the dispute such courtesies as "you lie" were freely bandied, which were vigorously denied with the wildest demonstrations and the freest display of fists and pistols. Those standing around, however, timely interfered and prevented any bloodshed, which leaves the cause of "Reform" in Chicago, and the conciliation between the German and Irish, just as it has been. That the contestants escaped without black eyes is not their fault.

NATURALIZATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Will you please answer the following questions in your paper to-morrow: I came from Canada to New York State when in my 19th year, and lived there for about four years, when I moved to Chicago. I have lived there for about a year and four months.

Now I would like to know whether I will be able to vote this fall or not; also whether I will have to take out any papers or not, and how long after taking out my papers (if any be necessary) I will be entitled to vote. Yours, JOHN HOMUTH.

ANS.—You cannot vote. In order to become a citizen you must take out the necessary papers. At the expiration of two years from the date of taking out the first papers you will be entitled to your second and final ones.

IN GENERAL.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—The Republican mass-meeting here to-day was attended by large delegations, most of them uniformed, from all points in this county and adjoining counties in this Congressional district. Gen. John A. Logan arrived at 10:15 a. m., and was met by the Boys in Blue and other local Republican organizations, and escorted to headquarters. Later a parade formed under the Marshalship of Gen. John Cook, assisted by Gen. H. Hilliard, Gen. R. N. Pearson, Capts. J. W. Reece, J. H. C. Irwin, and others. The prize banner offered to the largest uniformed company participating was awarded by the judges to the Hayes and Wheeler company of Loami, in this county numbering 126 men. The next largest was the company from Athens, Menard County, which numbered 114 men. Miss Jennie Irvin made the presentation speech, presenting a silk standard to the successful company.

THE PARADE

included about 2,000 marching men, exclusive of several bands, and marched through the principal streets. After the procession, the crowd, estimated at not less than 5,000, assembled about the Court-House square, where Gen. Logan addressed them at some length. The Hon. H. E. Green presided at the meeting. Gen. Logan argued that, at this canvass, the Democrats presented no debatable issue except mere declamation against the Republican party. There was no way to judge of the contestant parties except by past records, and, so judged, the Democratic party was wanting in patriotism and in advocacy of the principle of freedom and equal rights. Showing up the record of the present Congress, Gen. Logan showed that the House had been

DOMINATED BY EX-REBELS,

they holding twenty of the twenty-one chairmanships of committees, and that the Northern Democrats, had tamely submitted to the dictation of a "United South." When the Democratic party cried reform it was competent to inquire whence the source of promised reform. They argued that there was necessity for reform because the times were hard; yet the responsibility for hard times belonged to the party which had brought on the War, which had endeavored to repudiate the credit of the country. The Democratic party, by its record of treason, rebellion, and fraud in 1860 was proven incompetent and undeserving of power. Under the Republican administration the Government had been

MORE ECONOMICALLY MANAGED

than under Democratic rule, and the record which the speaker quoted showed that the proportionate deficit and defalcation had been much less. Discussing the financial issue, it was shown that the present currency was a vast improvement on the wild-cat Democratic money, and the purpose of the Republican party was to speedily make the greenback equal in value to gold. The rebel proclivities of the present Congress were shown in the passage by the House of a bill repealing the law prohibiting Rebels from holding commission offices in the United States Army, and repealing the law requiring applicants for pensions to certify that they have never borne arms against the United States. Of Rebel claims amounting to $470,000,000 the House had passed some, but the Senate had refused to concur. The speaker read, in this connection, a certified copy of a bill filed in the office of the Secretary of War by B. D. Dike, of Georgia, for $52,000 for the use of the grounds used at

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON,

and concluded that the Democrats who would present such claims, and the Democrats who would support them, were not worthy to be trusted in the control of the Government. The Democrats had proved treacherous and incapable, and the only road to peace and prosperity was in the success of the Republican party and the annihilation of the Democrats. The speaker concluded with a glowing eulogy of the Republican party and its candidates, National and State.

AT NIGHT.

The Republicans' field-day closed to-night with a grand torch-light procession, with upwards of 1,500 men in line, a display of fireworks, etc. There was speaking from the stands and at the wigwam by the Hon. S. M. Cullom, Wm. Smith, of Lexington, Ill., the Rev. Mr. Brent, colored, and Charles P. Kane, Esq. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Springfield has not seen such a rally since 1860.

INDEPENDENTS.

A faction of the Independent Reformers of this Congressional District met here to-day and resolved that it was inexpedient to nominate a candidate for Congress, but nominated a Mr. Campbell, of Morgan County, for the State Board of Equalization.

MANSFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—Republicans had a rally here to-day, raised a fine pole, and flung the banner of Hayes and Wheeler to the breeze. In the evening there was a torch-light parade. The assembly was addressed by George Scroggs, editor of the Champaign *Gazette*.

DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 11.—The Hon. J. G. Cannon is speaking at the Opera-House to Republicans. Gen. Black, his opponent, is in the city.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

WARNING WORDS FROM CARL SCHURZ—THE IMMINENT PERIL INTO WHICH DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS WOULD BRING THE COUNTRY—THE ELECTION OF HAYES THE ONLY GUARANTEE OF PEACE AND SAFETY.

At the recent great Republican mass-meeting in Massillon, O., the Hon. Carl Schurz, after having discussed the financial question, and the questions of public economy and of administrative reform, said:

With the subject of reform stands in natural connection what is called the Southern question. I may say that I always endeavored to be just and fair to our fellow-citizens of the South, having been one of the first in advocating a general amnesty and complete removal of political disabilities from those who had taken part in the Rebellion, and in every way a policy of reconciliation and good-will. While I sincerely and earnestly condemned the atrocities which, after the close of the Civil War, occurred here and there in the Southern country, I have always deprecated every effort to inflame the popular mind by their exaggeration in print and speech, as tending to create an unhealthy public sentiment. I have never withheld, but have openly expressed, my sympathy with the people of some of the Southern States on account of the misgovernment they had to suffer at the hands of bad men. I have never failed to give words to my disapprobation of any measure of policy concerning the States lately in rebellion, which seemed to me oppressive in its effects or to transgress the limits of constitutional authority. And for this I have not seldom received expressions of gratitude from many Southern men. I do not recall these things for the purpose of boasting of them, but simply to remind Democrats as well as those of our Southern fellow-citizens, to whose knowledge these remarks may come, that no narrow, sectional spirit, no vindictiveness, no party prejudice, has any share in what I say. I have often spoken as the friend of the Southern people, and as their friend I am speaking now.

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

It has always been my conviction, and this conviction I have frequently expressed, that what the Southern people needed and now need for the promotion of their own interests and the development of their own prosperity, and especially for their protection against the mischief already suffered and still to be apprehended from the unruly elements of their own party, is a National Government unmistakably strongly identified with the constitutional results and settlements of the War, but at the same time conciliatory, just, and generous in spirit [applause]; a National Government, the very existence of which would make every man in the length and breadth of the land feel that a reaction against any of the settlements of the War must fail of success, and that any attempt in that direction would result only in disaster to those engaged in it; but at the same time a Government employing every legitimate influence to secure to all the people of the South, without distinction, the blessings of a safe, honest, just, and wise administration of their home affairs. [Applause.] In consonance with this view I could aid a Liberal-Republican movement supported also by the Democratic party, because the spirit controlling it would have been such as I have just described; but I have always believed that a victory of the Democratic party, pure and simple, in its own name and interest, would prove, not a benefit, but a curse to the Southern people of both races. [Applause.] There are certainly many good, wise, and patriotic men in the South, but there is also, as there always has been, an element there of an unruly character, reckless of law and of the order of society. The spirit of that element constitutes a danger not only to the colored people but to the whites also. There is lurking in their minds a vague hope that the settlements of the War, and the new order of things in the South in accordance with them, may still be overthrown,—if not wholly, at least to a certain extent; and they indulge in the belief that such possibilities may arise as soon as that political party which in part was in sympathy with them during the Civil War shall again come into power. That element is attempting to terrorize not only the blacks but public opinion in the South generally, and thus to subdue the better impulses of the people. If that element is inflamed with new power by a victory of the Democratic party, I look for sporadic excesses and transgressions in the South having the purpose practically to nullify the operation of the Constitutional amendments. I believe that such attempts will ultimately fail of their general object, but they will inflict disorder and disaster upon Southern society, white and black, and keep the public sentiment of the North in a state of absorbing agitation.

EFFECT OF DISORDERS IN THE SOUTH.

We see some of these effects now. I have frequently warned Southern men, in my speeches in the Senate as well as before the people—and to that end I went, a few years ago, into the South myself,—that the continuance of disorders in the South would always provoke a rebound of feeling in the North, imperil the growth of those friendly sentiments which ought to exist between the two sections, and also provoke the employment of strong measures for their suppression. I have told them frequently that in spite of all of us who are opposed to the bayonet at the ballot-box, the presence and use of the revolver would inevitably bring on the bayonet. [Applause.] I have appealed to the better elements of Southern society, and especially those of the Southern soldiery, who took their defeat in the War as a final close of the strife, to use their whole influence for the maintenance of order, security, and impartial justice. Undoubtedly many of them have done so, but on the whole the hopes of the men of my way of thinking have been in a great measure disappointed in that respect. The misrule which existed in some of the Southern States could be remedied in the course of time by the orderly and peaceful appliances of self-government. The necessary reform could be brought on in that way, and even under extreme circumstances, as in South Carolina, great opportunities were offered to that end.

THE TERRORISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

That there is a Republican Administration in South Carolina nobody denies. At the head of the Republican Administration stands now a true reform Governor, Mr. Chamberlain, who has already accomplished much to relieve the people of that State of the evils they justly complained of. If it was reform the white people of that State wanted for its own sake, the best course of the better class naturally suggested itself. It was so stated by Gov. Chamberlain [applause], and thus to effect the desired reform without subverting or endangering the rights of any one, by means of a most peaceable character, without any resort to force of arms. [Applause.] Instead of that they have appealed to [illegible] an extreme partisan nomination. We learn, not through the usual channel of sensational re-

(Continued on the Seventh Page.)

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used them without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, [illegible] of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I [illegible]

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. [illegible] months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, [illegible] bottles Relief, and [illegible] boxes of Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicines, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be so much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

MRS. C. G. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. [illegible]

(Signed) [illegible] Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who signed the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and we believe the statement is perfectly and undeniably correct. [illegible]

(Signed) [illegible] MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands [illegible]

THE ALABAMA PLAN.

How Mobile City and Macon County Went Democratic.

Elections Rendered a Farce by Fraud and Intimidation.

Ex-Confederate Republicans on the Political Situation.

Correspondence New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—From nearly all the Republican counties of Alabama I have received letters from the leading citizens of both races respecting the recent rebellion termed an "election" in that State; a rebellion within the Union against the civil rights of the Republicans as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union; rights now utterly overthrown by the same men who sought by arms to destroy the Union. All the evidence that I shall present will be confirmed next week by witnesses under oath before the Senate Investigating Committee.

The City of Mobile is in the County of Mobile. In the county there is really not 100 votes difference between the Republicans and the Democrats. In the city reside a number of white Republicans who are energetic and determined. They manage to have the different election precincts well watched. But still the machinery of the election was in the hands of the Democrats, and they employed all the trickery and frauds embodied in and authorized by the challenging and registration laws to prevent the Republicans from voting. They were found remarkably well adapted for this their purpose.

The nearest approach to an honest election in Mobile County was in the vote of 1872. It then stood:

Democratic vote	6,[illegible]
Republican vote	5,9[illegible]
Democratic majority	[illegible]

In 1874, when the Democrats carried the election by inaugurating a riot, the Democratic majority rose to 1,750. This time (1876) it was officially reported to be 2,068. This result, too, was announced in view of the fact that the election was held at a time of the year when hundreds of Democrats leave the city for the watering-places. It was estimated by a Democratic paper that at least 800 Democrats were absent from the city; and the Democratic vote (5,138) was smaller than in 1874, and 1,400 less than in 1872. The Republican vote was 2,700 less than in 1874, and 2,900 less than in 1872.

Do you wish to know how this result was brought about? When a Republican voter approached the polls his vote was immediately challenged with the preliminary remark from some Democrat in the crowd:

"That —— nigger don't live in this ward."

He would then be questioned with regard to his business, his residence, whether he had ever been convicted of crime, if his name wasn't something else, and innumerable interrogations would be put to him in order to embarrass and intimidate him and discourage him from voting, and in order to delay other Republicans who were waiting for their turn. If he answered all questions satisfactorily and was still determined to vote he was told that his name was not on the registration list and he would have to register in order to vote. He would then go to the registration officer and apply to be registered. But this person would tell him it was unlawful to register him as he had already been registered at a previous election! Thus he would be sent back and forth between the registration officer and the polling place until he would give up in despair and disgust. But, should all this fail, another trick was resorted to. When the voter tendered his ballot he was told he was unknown to the election officers, and would have to be identified by two creditable persons. If he brought Republicans to identify him he was told that they were unknown to the election officers, and when he asked Democrats to identify him they declined to do so.

This system of fraud and trickery was regularly planned and carried out throughout the county. Do not think that merely the riff-raff of the community engaged in it. They were the most "high-toned" and "respectable" citizens,—persons of wealth and intelligence, members of churches,—probably honest and upright men in all their private dealings, but they conscientiously think they are doing God's service when they struggle for the Lost Cause, and, that in order to attain success, they must keep the negroes from voting, and make the South solid for the Democratic party.

I call now another witness, this time an ex-Confederate soldier, who was present in the City of Mobile when the "election" was held. He writes:

On the night of Aug. 5 there was firing of artillery and bands playing the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and other tunes calculated to stir again the old Confederate spirit. On that night Houston, Governor and candidate for re-election, spoke to an immense crowd at the Court-House. I was at the meeting, and could hear in every part of the crowd remarks intended to intimidate both colored and white Republicans, such as "We'll go for the white leaders of the Radicals—we'll fix them." "They stir up trouble, and the only way to stop them is to put an end to the white niggers." "If it wasn't for these white men we could control the niggers." Such remarks as these were heard on every side.

At the close of Houston's speech, the "Bonnie Blue Flag" was played by the band, and then a yell came from the Confederate crowd. Democrats would shout out "Hurrah for the White Man's party." This occurred on the Saturday night preceding the election.

On the day of election I was at Ward 3. In that Ward there are very few Republican voters, and those few had quite a hard time to vote, as it was a general understanding that the Registrars would require every colored man before he could register and vote to be vouched for by some white Democrat. The colored men by these means were unable, many of them, to register and vote. In Ward 3 Dick Roper required this of almost every colored man who applied for registration.

The Fourth Ward polls were in the possession of a crowd of roughs, such as Dave Heller, Hugh Fox and Shenandoah, alias Holland. When a colored man at that ward would offer his vote this crowd would get around him and say, "You don't live here, and if you vote I will send you to jail." In this ward there are some eighty Republican voters, but the Registrars had taken care that no names of Republicans were on their registry list save those of George Lewis and John Moulton—these two only!

At Ward 6 the Registrars, Henry C. Blount and John Pollard, would not register colored men till vouched for by Democrats. Colored men who had been residents of that ward ten and fifteen years were unable to vote by this policy of the Registrars.

At Ward 8 the polls were in possession of the most violent Democrats, such as Erastus Perryman, Thomas H. Fowler, John Case, and W. B. Stanton, Jr. These men drove voters out of the registration office and from the polls, saying, "Get out of here, you —— niggers." Hundreds of witnesses will testify to all of these statements.

Since 1872 I am of opinion that there has not been a fair election in this State. In the election for State officers in 1874, the Republicans were driven from the polls by riots, etc., instituted by the White League. Since that time the unrepentant secessionists and ex-Confederates have controlled the elections at will, making just such laws as suited them.

In Macon County the white voters number about 850 and the colored voters about 3,200, estimating by the census returns of 1870, and adding 5 per cent for increase.

In 1872 [writes our Alabama correspondent] the vote of Macon County was for Grant, 2,073; for Greeley, 848. Lewis, the Republican candidate, ran only five votes behind Grant, and the Democratic candidate for Governor ran only twenty ahead of Greeley. This showed that there was little disaffection in Macon County among the Bourbons against Greeley's candidacy.

In 1874 the Republican candidate for Governor received 2,070 votes, the Democratic candidate 1,2[illegible] votes,—a Republican gain. In two years of 8 votes, a Democratic gain of 275. This time the Democratic vote, as reported, was 1,363,—the Republicans only 509!

Now, let a well-informed and trustworthy correspondent tell how this result was brought about:

In Macon County [he writes] the election was a perfect farce and fraud. There are but two white Republicans in the county, and they are so hacked and browbeaten that they will do nothing. When called upon to exert themselves at the last election they replied: "What is the use of our suffering persecution and abuse when it will do no good? The votes will not be counted if they are polled." The law requires that the managers of election (three in number) shall be composed of persons from both parties; and so, the county officers being Democratic, they selected for the Republican managers persons so illiterate and ignorant that fraud could be committed with impunity before their eyes. In this county the Republicans polled their full vote on election day, but when their ballots were received, Democratic ballots were substituted for them.

Concerning the treatment of white Republicans in Alabama on account of their political opinions, let one of them be heard by the Northern people:

I was at one time a Confederate soldier,—not one that drove a team of mules or stayed far in the rear, but up to the front, having been in twenty-two battles, twice wounded, and twice a prisoner. So you see, the Democrats can't accuse me of "Northern prejudice." I am a native-born Alabamian; all I have is here, both by property and blood-relationship; by the living presence of a mother, sisters, and of brothers; by the memory of a father, whose bones lie buried in yonder cemetery. I am identified in every way with this my native State, and certainly I am as much interested in its prosperity as they who in mock dignity proclaim their midnight assemblages of the White League. Republicanism North and South are two very different things as far as the cost of professing the creed counts. In the North, and East, and West a Republican is considered a man of honor, a gentleman; but here in the South a Republican is considered a venomous traitor. It matters not how intelligent you may be, or what your deportment is, the mere fact that you are a Republican is sufficient, in the estimation of Democrats, to consign you to social ostracism and personal abuse. And this ostracism and abuse do not stop with the man, but are carried and laid with a heavy hand on the innocent wife and children of the Republican.

Surely [he continues] the loyal citizens of the North, East, and West do not intend to give back this Union into the hands of those who would tear it into fragments! The sectional feeling that raged here from 1861 to 1865 is the same to-day, as far as the South is concerned. If Tilden should be elected, the Confederacy, with slavery left out, would practically be established within the Union, in every State that seceded from the Union in 1861. If Tilden is elected the Republicans must leave the Southern States. To remain here under such circumstances would be to end his life hanging from a lamp-post or a tree. What I write is written not as a partisan, but because I have been calmly viewing for the last four years the political condition of Alabama.

Another Southern citizen writing from Montgomery, touches on the same topic:

At the last election fraud was substituted for violence throughout the State, but the knowledge existed in the mind of every colored man that the Democrats would have resorted to violence if simple fraud had not availed. If in the Presidential election we can, by the use of United States Supervisors, so guard the ballot-box as to prevent fraud, which is barely possible, we shall only have succeeded in substituting violence therefor.

In order to understand the Southern situation, the history of the South since the War must be considered as a whole. It has always been a wonder to me that with the voluminous Congressional Ku-Klux reports and others the Republican papers of the North could be incredulous to reports of later Democratic outrages. The attitude of leading Republican papers to Southern Republicans the last two years was a great blow. White Republicans in the South could struggle bravely against fearful odds as long as they felt that the intelligence of the North or their own party was in sympathy with them. But when their friends used the weapons of their enemies to strike them it was a terrible blow. But this theme is endless. You must, however, take cognizance of the facts disclosed in Coburn's report, and the Ku-Klux reports in Alabama in order to understand the situation now.

What Alabama won by force she holds by fraud. She taught Mississippi to kill men for opinion's sake, and she is now showing how power, secured by the deadly bullet of the assassin, may be perpetuated by the bogus ballots of the Registrar. What their tigers failed to rend on the field of battle the Southern foxes are seeking to destroy in the field of politics—equal and exact justice for all men. They are in their last ditch.

J. R.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Finance Committee Report the Tax-Levy for 1876 at $1,605,885.

Of This Amount the Commissioners Propose to Gobble $25,000 for "Services."

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon; present, a full Board excepting Ayers, Burdick, Busse, and Tabor. The Committee on Judiciary reported in favor of paying $226 for expenses of Supreme Court session of 1876. Ordered paid. The Committee on Finance reported as follows:

Your Committee on Finance, having had under consideration the estimates of the various departments of the County Government to ascertain the amount required to be levied as county taxes for the year 1876, submit herewith the various items, under appropriate headings, showing the amount necessary to be levied, the same being $1,605,885. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying estimates and the following resolutions:

OLD INDEBTEDNESS existing Aug. 8, 1870:		
Interest on $2,458,500 7 per cent War bonds	$172,095	
Interest on $250,000 7 per cent public building bonds	17,500	
Interest on $33,000 7 per cent bonds issued to Graceland Cemetery improvement fund	2,310	
		191,905
NEW INDEBTEDNESS incurred since Aug. 8, 1870:		
Interest on $1,450,000 7 per cent fire bonds	$101,500	
Sinking fund for above	60,000	
For temporary loan now being carried by the county	150,000	
Interest on above	10,000	
		321,500
Total		$513,405
COUNTY PURPOSES.		
Circuit and Superior Courts, including all expenses	85,000	
Criminal Court	40,000	
County Clerk's office	37,000	
Sheriff's department	50,000	
Coroner's office	14,000	
Recorder's office	5,000	
Criminal Court building	18,000	
Construction of new Court-House	425,000	
CHARITIES.		
Insane Asylum	$60,000	
Poor-House	40,000	
County Agent's office	25,000	
Hospital	50,000	
Out-door relief	10,000	
State Institution	3,000	
		288,000
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Clerk to County Superintendent of Schools	$720	
Commissioners per diem	25,000	
Clerks, etc., of above	4,760	
Normal School	9,000	
Roads and bridges	8,000	
County atlas	6,000	
Election expenses	9,000	
Advertising	6,000	
Stationery	25,000	
Dieting prisoners	25,000	
Contingent fund	5,000	
		123,480
Grand total		$1,605,885

Resolved, That the sum of $191,905 be, and the same is hereby, levied as a tax upon the taxable property, both real and personal, in the County of Cook, for the purpose of paying interest on the indebtedness of the county existing Aug. 8, 1870, as set forth in the foregoing estimates under the head of "old indebtedness;" and

Resolved, further, That the sum of $321,500 be, and the same is hereby, levied as a tax upon the taxable property, both real and personal, in the County of Cook, for the purpose of paying interest and principal on indebtedness of the county, incurred since Aug. 8, 1870, as set forth under the head of "new indebtedness;" and

Resolved, further, That the sum of $1,092,480 be, and the same is hereby, levied as a tax upon the taxable property, both real and personal, in the County of Cook for county purposes, as set forth in the foregoing estimate under the head of "County purposes," amounting in the aggregate to $1,605,885.

Commissioner Holden said that the new estimate was a very considerable reduction on the old. It was now about 78 cents on the $100, the limit being 75 cents. The report was then adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Guenther, Herting, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, Johnson—10.

Noes—None.

Absent—Ayers, Burdick, Busse, Tabor.

The report of the Committee on Election Judges, etc., was presented, and will be found in another column. The Board then adjourned.

Civil-Service Reformers.

Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Some very amusing things occurred in trying to provide places for the hungry swarm of Confederates who were on hand to "reform" the public service in the House last winter. One officer of the House, who had a few places to fill, found it necessary to apportion the number due each State, and leave the applicants from that State to draw cuts for them. There were three places apportioned to Pennsylvania, and over 400 applicants. When they came to draw, a second-hand lawyer from the interior of Pennsylvania drew the place of *greasing the engine!*

Sam Cox had a candidate, a most respectable old gentleman 60 or 70 years old, who presided over the Convention that nominated Cox for Congress. Beginning pretty well up, Cox had demanded a pretty good place for his old friend. From this he dropped on along down, to the last rung on the ladder, without getting a place. "Good Heavens!" said Mr. Cox, "this will never do—I *must* have something for my old friend!" "Make him one of the pages!" suggested a friend—and it was done.

One Stewart, a Confederate soldier who was at the battle of Ball's Bluff, was put in charge of the work of setting up the statue of the heroic Baker, who was killed in that battle.

A fat Confederate, who had fought against the flag all through the War, was glad enough to get the place of taking care of the flag and hoisting it over the House for each day's session. When he attempted to perform the duty, he found he was so fat that he could not get through the trap-door on to the roof. So he hired a colored man to do his work for 10 cents a day, and he drew the salary.

One doorkeeper, who had persistently refused to pay his grocery bill, finally had it stuck into his face while on duty at the House, and had to knock his creditor down to get rid of him. He was only one of a hundred disreputable bummers and some thieves, placed in office by the House. It will serve as a fine specimen of the kind of civil-service reform we may expect when the Confedemocrats get control of the whole Government—if that calamity should ever befall—which, may Heaven forefend!

An Old Canary.

Rock Island (Ill.) Union, Oct. 8.

Alex Steel's canary died yesterday at the ripe old age of 24 years and 9 months. Mr. Steel has had the bird since it was 2 months old, and has had it with him in Denver and the Rocky Mountains. We have no record of any canary attaining to this remarkable age before.

THE COURTS.

Hayes and Ellis, for Alleged Tampering with Jurors, Dismissed with Costs.

Bankruptcy Matters, New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

William B. Hayes and Charles N. Ellis, who were arrested a few days ago for an attempt to tamper with a jury in Judge Jameson's room, were yesterday brought up to explain their conduct or be punished. Interrogatories had been filed Tuesday, and to them each party made answer under oath. Hayes swore that he was the defendant in the case of Krouse vs. Hayes; that before the case was called for trial he met one A. T. Brown, one of the panel of jurors, in the hall of the Court-House, and ascertained that he was on the jury. Affiant then asked Brown "You won't hurt me, will you?" This question was put because affiant had heard that Brown was prejudiced against him, and he only wanted to be sure this prejudice would not interfere with his deciding the case fairly. Affiant denied entirely that he attempted to influence Brown or commit contempt of court.

Ellis testified that he was a witness for Hayes; that when the case of Krause vs. Hayes was on trial a juror therein named John Newman approached him, and, claiming acquaintance, said he was on the jury; that affiant replied that he must not talk to him, as he (affiant) was a witness for Hayes; that he did not know Wilcox and had not approached any juror to talk with him.

Judge Jameson, on hearing the answers to the interrogations, ordered Hayes and Ellis to be discharged on payment of the costs of the attachment.

DIVORCES.

Mary Sundell filed her bill yesterday charging her husband, John A. Sundell, with adultery, and asking to be rid of him.

Judge Moore granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Elizabeth E. from Charles L. Turner for desertion; Lizzie E. from Jacob K. Groff on account of drunkenness; Nicholas Veghte from Lucinda Veghte for adultery and desertion; Frances M. Montgomery from Charles M. Montgomery for drunkenness.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Weller & Ellis began a suit for $2,500 against Abraham Pollock.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The first dividend meeting in the case of O. C. G. Thompson was adjourned until Oct. 16.

A composition meeting will be held at 10 a. m. to-day in the case of Jones & Brothers.

An order was entered for the examination of Dryfuss & Hermann Oct. 13 before Register Hibbard.

A discharge was issued to J. Esaais Warren.

The report of the sale of the personal property of Cregier, Clark & Co. to Julius S. Taylor for $5,000 was approved.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Albert Stalzenbach sued Patrick L. Gavity for $1,000.

H. A. Searle sued Daniel Webster for $1,000.

Eli Wilder sued N. T. Fitch for a like amount.

Eugene C. Long began an action to recover $2,000 of James Baxter.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of special assessments in rolls Nos. 75, 77, 78, and 79, Town of Lake View, an order was made appointing E. M. Barnard, David Williams, and Edward Foster commissioners to make the assessment.

In the estate of George Kay the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Robert Chadwick under bond for $15,000.

In the matter of Sophie Doehle vs. Albert Eagers, bastardy, a verdict of not guilty was found.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Robert L. Orr was tried for robbery and acquitted.

James McCarty was tried for robbery, found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

James Griffin and Capt. Ryan were on trial for robbery at the adjournment of the Court.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE JAMESON—186 to 208 inclusive, except 189, 193, and 192. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—17, 18, and 19. No case on trial.

JUDGE RODGERS—81 to 103 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—[illegible], 285, 291 to 305 inclusive. No. 284, Gates vs. Wilson, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—George W. Jacoby vs. James Mahoney, $379.88.—Henry Dupont et al. vs. Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, $7,424.97.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE JAMESON—W. W. Sharpe et al. vs. J. W. Goodenell, $32.28.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE RODGERS—J. H. Hack vs. Sidney B. Johnson, $183.50.

JUDGE BOOTH—Philip Speed vs. Chicago Stone Pipe Company, verdict $1,703.02, and motion for new trial.—W. H. Smith vs. O. G. Emery, George H. Randall, and J. B. Wheaton, verdict $22.86.—C. Knapp vs. John F. Brand, verdict $50, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—F. W. Hermann vs. W. D. Kerfoot, John M. Moore, and William A. Merigold, verdict $301.05, and motion for new trial.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARKANSAS, Oct. 6.—Two years ago, if mention was made of "Southern outrages" it was generally met at the North with incredulity and sneers. The country was tired of hearing these tales. No wonder. They were horrible and sickening. But they were as true then as such recitals are this year. The elections all went Democratic in the South that year, and they were carried by violence and murder wherever it was necessary. It is true there were indignation meetings which passed resolutions to make a sham, lest the Democratic party might be injured at the North. But was a single murderer punished? Not one. The very men who were foremost in their pretense of indignation were gushing in their sympathies and active in their efforts to shield the murderers from justice. Take one case. It is a fair specimen of all. It will be remembered that ten negroes were taken from the jail in Gibson County, Tennessee, by masked men, and all of them fired upon, four being killed. It was supposed that all were killed for several days. Men passing through the county the next day on the train, regretted this "unfortunate occurrence," because "it would damage the party,"—their very words reported to me by a clergyman who heard them. Gov. Brown made a great fuss, and offered $5,000 reward for each of the assassins. But he expended vastly more time and trouble to thwart the Federal authorities than he did in attempting to punish the murderers. He knew right well that their trial by the State authorities would be a farce. He sent his Attorney-General to Memphis to attend the United States Court, and demanded their surrender to the State authorities. There was wonderful sympathy and activity among the leading citizens of West Tennessee; but it was all on the side of murder and assassination. The indignation was all vented on the Federal Court for attempting to interfere with the State's right to protect its murderers. The single one who turned State's evidence was visited in jail, and so intimidated that he came into court and flatly perjured himself. One of the negroes who escaped, begged the Court not to ask him any questions, because he knew he should be killed if he told the truth, and Judge Emmons said it was the most touching scene he ever witnessed in court when the old negro lifted up his great white eyes and appealed to the Court to spare him. Gov. Brown's sham rewards and the indignation of Memphis Rebels could find no scintilla of evidence to convict these Bashi-Bazouks of Gibson. With nine-tenths of the people of the South this indignation at the murder of negroes is all a Shammy lie. If they would speak their real feelings, their universal language would be, "Served them right." You may think this is strong, but I know just what I am saying.

Just now in England there is a great blaze of indignation over Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria,—so great that probably the Disraeli Government will be overthrown. But the Turks do not pretend to be Christians. They do not boast of a chivalry *sans peur et sans reproche*. Our Bashi-Bazouks are a lofty and superior race of beings. Murder and assassination can count half as many victims in the South as Bulgaria can exhibit, and Bulgaria shocks the civilized world. Turkey will probably be erased from the roll of nations. Will a single Southern murderer be brought to justice? Will these murderers establish their chiefs at the head of the Government, and is assassination to become the leading type of American civilization? Which shall it be? The church, the school-house, the farm, and the factory,—or the pistol and the bowie-knife? This is just about the real issue of 1876. Which form of civilization are we going to establish?

DENIZEN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick No. 396 West Van Buren-st., lot [illegible], with large barn. Will take equity in good real estate. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST 11-ROOM RESIDENCE house in Chicago; furnished or unfurnished; two blocks from Union Park; I want an offer. Call at 532 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON WARREN-AV., northeast corner Leavitt, with lot 40x[illegible] feet front. Any one desiring such a place can have it at a great bargain. Apply to owner, 188 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON WARREN-AV., SOUTH front, short distance west of the Park, at $90 per foot if taken immediately. Splendid chance—property worth $150 per foot. Apply to owner, 188 Madison-st., Room 9.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—2-STORY BRICK house and 4 lots, with barn $1,600, only $200 down. Park Ridge—New 2-story, 12-room house, $1,200; only $200 down. Desplaines—7-room cottage and 3 lots, $1,000; only $200 down. The above are the cheapest homes yet offered, and can be paid for in monthly payments of $15. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—320-ACRE FARM NEAR CHEBANSE, Iroquois County, Ill., with 300 acres fine corn, 10 good horses, reapers, mowers, rakes, planters, cultivators, with cattle, hogs, etc.; all the crops on the farm, etc., go with it; good framed dwelling, barns, cribs, etc.; good fences, lasting water; farm, including everything, will be sold at $36 per acre; want $5,000 down; balance very easy; no trade; one of the best farms in Illinois. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS business property, 200 acres, all cultivated, with tenant house and stables, near Anamosa, Jones County, Ia. Also fine farm of 320 acres, all cultivated and good buildings, in Southern Iowa. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES GOOD IOWA LAND NEAR railroad at $3 per acre, for two days. Party must have money. Address S 22, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR A stone or brick residence on the avenue north of Twenty-third-st.; must be a big bargain at about $8,000 cash. LARKIN & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES 779 NORTH CLARK-ST. AND 732 North Wells-st.; nearly new; all modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of C. W. PARDRIDGE, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—BY POTWIN AND CORBY, 142 DEARBORN-st.—Elegant swell-stone-front houses, first-class finish, 10 rooms, corner Monroe-st. and Oakley-av., new and ready for occupancy; also, 6 houses on Oakley-av., to be finished Nov. 1; rent very cheap to good tenants; go and see these houses before renting.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR Cottage Grove-av. 10 rooms, with modern improvements, for $25 per month. GEO. A. SPRINGER, 99 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP A VERY DESIRABLE LARGE residence on the northeast corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st., with furnace, range, and all modern improvements. A. J. COOPER, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, $15: a 6-room cottage, large yard, $12; good tenement, 4 rooms, $7; half block from horse-cars. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—$25 WILL RENT LARGE 3-STORY brick house, southwest corner Adams-st. and Campbell-av. $10, 6 large rooms over store on Ogden-av., near Taylor-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—IN A CHOICE LOCATION NEAR LINCOLN Park at low prices, a new 14-room marble-front, a two-story and basement 9-room house, and a new 14-room dwelling; houses have every convenience and are near street-cars. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st. Can be had low. Inquire of HILL, 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES, $20, $25, $15; ROOMS, $6. Sale on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE COTTAGE WITH 9 ROOMS, 193 North Carpenter-st. Inquire at 200 Carpenter.

TO RENT—344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., THREE-story marble-front basement, suit-cellar, etc., low to first-class tenant. Apply at 275 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED IN A DESIRABLE location. Rent, low to responsible parties. 237 West Madison-st., second floor.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board, Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $2.50 PER week, with fire, at 416 State-st.; transients taken. Call early.

TO RENT—FOUR FLATS, 176 OHIO-ST., NEAR Clark; 6 rooms each, besides bathroom; examine them. A. T. GALT, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping at 80 Superior-st.

TO RENT—208 WEST LAKE-ST.—YOU WILL FIND furnished rooms, kept in good order, rent only $5 per month. Apply to JOHN DAVIS.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply at 612 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, and unfurnished, cheap; at 70 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN pleasant locality with good care, at reasonable rates. 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—171 DEARBORN-AV. CORNER OF OHIO neatly furnished rooms without board.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BEST location in city, northeast corner Monroe and State-sts.; prices reasonable; entrance on Monroe-st. Inquire Room 16.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping or lodging. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, nicely furnished, newly painted and calcimined; terms moderate. 72 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE Walton House, 34 and 36 Washington-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH clothes-presses. 180 East Washington-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LAdies or gentlemen. 10 Sherman-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, near Rock Island depot. Transients taken.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—$25 A MONTH—PART OF STORE 120 Lake-st.; also, large basement for storage.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM WITH tenement attached; also building on the alley which can be used for a shop or barn. 310 West Indiana-st. Inquire of A. NELSON, room 20 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FOUR OR five rooms; rent must be moderate, in a good neighborhood, near street cars. Reference furnished. Address, with terms, Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1877, ON North Side, south of Chicago-av., or on South Side north of Twenty-sixth-st., a 3-story house with modern improvements, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; house with stable attached preferred. Address H. C. WENTWORTH, Michigan Central Railroad Office, foot of South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY COPYIST from one to five rooms centrally located; rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address S 97, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room and bed-room with fire, gas and bath, by a gentleman and wife, West Side, above Union Park; day board must be convenient. Address with price which must be moderate, T 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, on the North Side, a pleasant room unfurnished except carpet; best of references given. Address O 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—LOT IN VICINITY OF Wabash or Michigan-avs. and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth-sts., for a term of five or ten years. Address for three days, W 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; state price and address P 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN LAWyer's office, centrally located and well furnished, or will pay half the rent of office. Best of references given. Address O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, FURnished, on West Side. Would take suite of rooms suitable for housekeeping. Two in family. Best of references. Address V 36, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES—UNPRINCIPLED PARties advertise Divorces (?) for causes not recognized by the laws of any State. All who desire "Legal Divorces," without publicity or personal presence, may correspond or call at law office of F. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 15, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 87 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness for diamonds. Address G, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE for a first-class gold watch or a side-bar top wagon; light weight. Y 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80x200 FEET DOCK LOT ON CHIcago River, between Clark and Dearborn-sts., clear, want property on South Side, east of State and north of Thirty-ninth, improved or unimproved; must be clear unless it is business property; or will sell the dock lot cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WOOLEN BLANKETS, RUBBER blankets, rubber clothing of all kinds, army caps and hats, new and old regulation, and all kinds of military stores. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 61 East Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

CHICAGO STORAGE AND ADVANCE COMPANY, 78 and 80 Van Buren, near State-st., storage for household goods, etc.; advances thereon.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. ANNIE J. JOHNSON, LATE of the Maison Dore, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., will call on or address No. 170 Madison-st., Room 13, she will hear something to her advantage.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN FURNITURE FOR SALE VERY cheap. Address Z 8, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

264 MICHIGAN-AV. — FRONT ROOM AND chambers; splendid location; private family; near to business; terms reasonable.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, from $4 to $5 per week.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for gentlemen. Day boarders taken.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with hot and cold water, with board; has been newly papered and calcimined; also large side room; terms moderate; references exchanged.

697 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME FRONT ALcove room, with a private bath. Also, a double room on first floor, with board. References required.

747 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board; terms reasonable.

1081 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, with hot and cold water, and good board, to reliable parties. References exchanged.

1083 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms to rent, with excellent board; table first-class.

1151 WABASH-AV.—SECOND STORY FRONT suite, nicely furnished, with board; also back room for gentleman; satisfactory terms; old residents.

West Side.

14 OGDEN-AV., FACING UNION PARK—DElightful front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, excepting carpets; table and accommodations first-class; 6 o'clock dinner.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING PARK—ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; single or ensuite.

54 SHELDON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board; terms reasonable.

90 WARREN-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER PAULina-st.—To rent to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, pleasant front room, with board.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST., CORNER MONROE—Pleasant furnished or unfurnished front parlor to rent, with board, suitable for man and wife or three single gentlemen; terms, $5 per week; also single rooms to rent.

North Side.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—TO RENT—FURNISHED rooms; day board at $4.

250 OHIO-ST.—A DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; also accommodations for one gentleman, with board.

Hotels.

BARNES HOUSE, CORNER RANDOLPH AND Canal-sts.—$1.50 and $2 per day; $6 to $9 per week; day-board, $5 per week. Furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

CENTENNIAL HOUSE, 267 STATE-ST.—DAY-board, $4; week, $5, with use of piano and bath room.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Rates reduced to $1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE a room, furnished with carpet only, and board, on North or South Side; a pleasant and permanent home at moderate price. Address, with full particulars, P 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR LADY IN VICINITY OF HONORE-st. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AMOUNTS $500 OR MORE TO LOAN ON REAL estate in Chicago, or on Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Room 23, 97 Clark-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—$1,500 FIRST-MORTGAGE NOTE; runs two and a half years, at 10 per cent semi-annually, on choice South Englewood property. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MORTgages on real estate, $200 to $4,000. Parties with idle money, and wishing to invest, address P. O. Box 380.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards at 8 per cent upon improved city property; smaller sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 39 Portland Block.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, or on collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 119 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $4,000, at 9 per cent, upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 39 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON real estate in Chicago and vicinity. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT INTEREST ON MERchandise, furniture, or buggies stored with us in fire-proof warehouse, 160 W. Monroe; usual rates for storage.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 8 PER CENT ON FARMS in Illinois. Money on hand, no delay, if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EVANSTON, NORTH AND South Evanston, and city property and farms. E. F. ADAMS, 20 Exchange Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in large or small amounts at lowest current rates. O. R. GLOVER, 97 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON CHIcago real estate and on farming lands at fair rates. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 90 Madison, Room 4.

WANTED—I HAVE AN A 1 CUSTOMER FOR $15,000, for three or five years, on undoubted security. N. T. WRIGHT, 96 Washington-st.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR TWO NOTES OF $500 each, maturing in eight and twenty months, secured on city property in Michigan and city lot. Address LUMBER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $9,000. MUST BE MADE without delay; fine city inside property as security; abstract to date. Call at 108 Fifth-av. SIDNEY W. SEA.

7 AND 8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $4,000 and upwards, on improved city property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 10, 153 LaSalle-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property in sums of $4,000 or over; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 $750, $1,000, OR $1,500 TO LOAN ON Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$5,000 $2,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on city property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE and other good securities. Long or short time. Low rates. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS—HOUSES UNtenantable made perfectly clean by contract (warranted). Houses examined free. Call or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 163 East Washington-st.

FAMILY WASHING DONE TO ORDER; ALL work warranted in the best manner, at BYRNE'S laundry, 94 South Peoria-st., near Madison.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
LADIES' FINE FURS,
SEALSKIN SACQUES,
LADIES' AND GENTS' SEAL HATS.
E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SEAL-SKIN lady's cloak or sack; must be large size, and first-class, and cheap for cash. Call at store No. 87 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO PURCHASE SEVEN-SHOT full nickel-plated revolvers at $2.50; sixty styles. Evans' repeating rifle, 34 shots in 30 seconds. Catalogue free. Western Gun Works, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ALL TO KNOW THAT PARLOR grates can be bought cheap at the factory, 76 East Van Buren-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A J. B. BREWSTER SIDE-BAR TOP BUGGY AND rubber-trimmed harness, all as good as new, sold at a bargain. Apply at 516 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY HANDSOME 6-year-old horse, fit for buggy or light wagon; a lady can drive him; price $80; and a stout chunky mare fit for delivery wagon or buggy, $45. Sold for want of use. Call to-day at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE, CHEAP; sold for want of use. WILSON & EVENDEN, 47 and 49 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, OCT. 21, 1876, AT 10 a. m., corner Throop and Twenty-second-sts., 1 bay mare, 1 top buggy, 1 democrat wagon, 2 single harnesses. O. D. WETHERELL, Assignee.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER at my farm; terms low; first-class city references. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER at Atwood Place Farm; terms easy; best reference in the city. Address CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, Riverside, Ill.

JUST ARRIVED—AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLE, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Monroe-st., a car-load of heavy draft horses and coupe horses; also a car-load of heavy work mules. For sale by GATTON & RENFRO.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SEWING-MACHINES—The Williams Singer, precisely the same as the American machine, but better made, and of better material, at from $20 to $30, same as retail at $75 to $100, tucker and all attachments, and 5 years' warrantee with each. THOS. H. MARTIN, 269 Wabash-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SECOND-HAND quarto steam printing-press, Gordon or other; first-class; must be in prime order and dirt cheap for cash. Address, with full description, A. IRWIN MOREY, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN to sell a new patent, only to business men. Traveling men can handle them with other goods and make $5 per day. Apply at Calhoun Machine-Works, 158 Fifth-av.

AGENTS—FOR ALL GAS TOWNS IN THE WEST; 20 to 30 per cent saving in gas bills; the only gas chamber burner patented; exclusive right of sale given to right parties. Call and see or address WESTERN MFG. CO., 108 Fifth-av. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 40 cts.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS Haines piano, in perfect order. Can be seen at number store, 637 Wabash-av.

$250 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7⅓-octave pianoforte of standard make; manufacturer's price-list, $700. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND SHOE salesman for Saturday evenings from 6 to 10. ALBANY BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 458 Centre-av., corner Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 16 AND 20 who wants to learn the drug business and is willing to work; must be well recommended. Inquire at 249 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO WRITING FOR a few days; quick and neat penman. Address till 10 a. m. to-day, P 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—COAL-MINERS; NO UNION; NO strike; good wages and steady employment all winter. Apply to THOMAS C. DUTTON, Agent Watson Coal and Mining Company, 193 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—12 CARPENTERS ACCUSTOMED TO furrowing, setting partitions, etc., at 12 o'clock the 12th inst., on Chestnut-place, near Clark-st.

WANTED—FOUR PATTERN-MAKERS, ACCUStomed to building work, at Architectural Iron Works, 70 to 80 Erie-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS PANTS-MAKers to go into the country. Call at 10 a. m. at LINDOUER BROS., 75 and 77 Wabash-av. J. H.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD BRICKLAYERS THIS morning at corner of Thirty-first and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD HAND TO FEED PLANING-mill. GOODWILLIE'S mill, Kingsbury and Ohio.

WANTED—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKER. 137 and 139 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL BLACKSMITH and woodworker, cor. Thirty-first and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR OR CUStom work by the week at E. PAUL'S, 236 West Washington-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—MAN TO DELIVER GROCERIES AND take care of team; only those thoroughly acquainted with South and West Sides need apply. Address Y 90, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 TIE-MAKERS; FREE FARE; AND 50 coal-miners. ANDREW C. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN EVERY PART of the United States to canvass for our great illustrated Monthly with the two large oil-chromos, "Vesta" and "On the Juniata." Our agents make from $100 to $350 cash a month; proof furnished; circulars giving full particulars free; sample copy, 6c. Address Pictorial Printing Co., 4 to 6 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN TO SELL DR. NAphey's new book. We guarantee men who can do the business to sell as a large income. Men who haven't a good suit of clothes or money enough to get out of town need not apply. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 59 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MOODY AND SANKEY ARE GOOD men, and we wish to secure the services of each and every one of their converts to sell the Excelsior Letter-book; $300 per month to Christian workers; no press or water used. A. J. DEXTER, President, 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—VISITORS TO CHICAGO SHOULD, before returning home, call at the office of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, and they will show you how you can make $300 per month and expenses. Office, 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR PINERIES; GO TO-DAY, free fare; 20 tie and wood-choppers; 5 men to sell the greatest discovery of the age. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—$10 PER DAY—MEN TO CANVASS and sell to the trade a new invention; circulars free. Samples by mail, 25c.; 400 per cent profit. 79 East Madison-st., Room 56; take elevator.

WANTED—ENERGETIC CANVASSERS IN EVERY county in this and adjoining States for an actual necessity in every house; $4 to $10 daily realized to a certainty; send $1 for sample, or call after 12 m. at residence, 11 Depuyster-st., south of Van Buren, west of Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN A GROCERY store; one that has had some experience in the grocery business. Apply at 329 State-st.

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG MEN AND FIVE LAdies to study for the stage, to travel Oct. 30; big pay. DRAMATIC COMPANY, Room 7, 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SINGLE, STEADY, HONEST MAN, German or English, with $200 cash to open a lunch and coffee room; one who has had experience in that business preferred; references required. Inquire at 109 East Randolph-st., at 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—MEN—WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIal packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT—A FEW smart agents can get a chance to make good wages by calling on HYDE BROS., Room 20 Briggs House. Hours, 7 to 9 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Apply at art gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE GENeral housework of a private family. Call at 237 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST UNDERSTAND washing and ironing; with references. 302 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—AT 1492 PRAIRIE-AV., GOOD GIRL for general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply to 485 West Fifteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at 373 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework. Two only in family. Apply at 302 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and to take care of child 2 years old. Must have good references. Apply at 313 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. Good wages. Apply at 110 Douglas-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO DINING-ROOM work for a small boarding-house. Apply at 581 Wabash-av., corner Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR SMALL family, to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework. Good wages. The best of references required. Call at 348 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LAUNDRY AND SECond work and assist in care of children. German preferred. Call at 525 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework at Lawndale, within city limits; $4. Apply at once at 222 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, in a small family, to help in housework; one wishing to do. Call Thursday and Friday forenoon. 25 [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no Irish. Apply after 9 a. m. at 840 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 1220 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD Swedish or Norwegian cook.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. German, Swede, or Bohemian preferred. Apply at 1270 Indiana-av., after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family of three. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. No other need apply. 299 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 976 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 49 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., A GOOD, smart girl for general housework.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK AND washing and ironing, at 112 South Park-av.

WANTED—WELSH OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR general housework. Call 610 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—CLOAKMAKERS; THE BEST PAY TO experienced hands. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERstands trimming at 81 Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 CLOAK-MAKERS; must furnish own machine. Apply at Field, Leiter & Co.'s dressmaking department, State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS, ONE ACCUSTOMED to work on dresses; must be quick and make good buttonholes. Call early. MRS. BROWN, 6 North Clark-st., Room 10.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN DRY-GOODS STORE ON NORTH Side, young lady. Address, with reference, Y 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF GOOD address and genteel appearance for an entirely new occupation that will pay $20 a week. Those with $5 to $10 cash are requested to call and investigate. 100 West Madison-st., Room 19.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF INterest in cash business that will pay a fortune. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

A VERY NEAT SAMPLE-ROOM AND LAGER-beer saloon opposite the Criminal Court for sale. 65 North Dearborn-st.

BAKERY IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND running order for sale cheap. Inquire at 124 Dearborn-st. J. G. HUBBARD.

FOR SALE—THE MILL LATELY OCCUPIED BY us, 774 and 776 South Canal-st., together with engine, boiler, machinery, etc. Splendid location for planing-mill or box or trunk factory. Will take part pay in mill work or lumber. MERRILL & RAYMOND, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST established Old Book Stores in Chicago, will sell low for cash, or will exchange for house and lot or improved farm. Address Y 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LARGE BUILDING, with wood-working machinery, planers, turner, etc., with one of best water-powers in Michigan; in good city; a railroad; very favorable for any business. Call on owner for 3 days at office. SIDNEY W. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PHOTOGRAPH GALlery; first-class rooms, A 1 location; neatly fitted up; good lease. Address X 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH SIDE unimproved real estate, a pork-packing-house (capacity, 250 to 300 hogs daily), situated at Eureka, Woodford County, Ill.; switch connecting with two railroads. Apply to A. C. CAMPBELL, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BOILER PURGE business. The best references given as to its satisfactory working. Inquire of L. BRICKER, No. 20 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE finest and best-paying saloons in the business portion of the city; South Side. Address O 73, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STORE AND GENERAL STOCK; $5,000; good country town; half cash, balance secured notes or real estate. J. F W, 417 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH SOME CASH TO join me in a simple room; references exchanged. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART MAN, WITH SMALL CAPItal, to open an office in St. Louis for the sale and agents of a novelty which is a great success here; good profits and monopoly guaranteed. Call at DAVIES' restaurant, 235 West Madison-st.

$100 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN THE MANufacture of a jeweler's tool, just invented, that will pay 300 per cent. Investigation solicited. Address O 40, Tribune office.

$3,000 CASH, ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, buys half interest in cash business paying $10,000 yearly. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A pharmacy. Address Box 1314, Ottawa, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, as bookkeeper; has had several years' experience, and can give the best references. Please address S, 54 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, conversant with foreign exchanges, German, and French, is now open to an engagement; references from present employers. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) in an office as salesman or clerk; wholesale house preferred. [illegible] Please address S 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper, with the best of references. Address L B W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (MARried) as shipping-clerk, packer, care of office, or any position of trust and responsibility; country not objected to. Highest references. E. DAVISON, 273 Randolph-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS RECEIVING clerk, packer, care of office, or any position of trust and responsibility. Highest references. E. DAVISON, 273 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN (German) to work in care of office; references given. Will work cheap. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER man as janitor, coachman, or watchman; best of city references. Address B 10, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or second work in a small family. Inquire for two days at 143 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or light general housework. Call at 1019 Butterfield-st., near Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or cooking. Inquire for two days at 136 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family or small boarding-house. Good references. Call at 131 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family. Best city reference given. Please call at [illegible] Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, one as second girl. Hyde Park preferred. Call at 90 Egan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, GOOD girl to do cooking or general housework. References exchanged. Call or address 1057 Arnold-st., near Twenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer in a small, private family. Good reference if wanted. Address T 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family; the best of references if required. Please call at 361 North Clark-st., up-stairs, Thursday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Address 51 Valentine-st., west of Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; reference given if required. Please call at 12 Boston-av., between Van Buren and Jackson-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, and girl in a private family. Best of city references given. Please call at [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD, RELIABLE German girl to do general housework. Good city reference. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for general housework. Call at 280 West Park-av., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook; prefers private family or boarding-house; best reference. Call at 51 and 53 LaSalle-st., Employment Office for Women.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Call or address 10 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL who is a good cook and laundress. Call or address to-morrow at 141 Seventeenth-st. References required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 188 Wentworth-av. Reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED second girl. Please call at Tolman & [illegible], corner Prairie-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing in a private family. Good reference. Call or address 197 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A first-class family, as a good cook and laundress. Please call at 127 C[illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL with a 15 years old boy as housekeeper, or would do general housework where there are no children. No objection to the country. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, with a private family. The best of city references. Apply at 188 Calumet-av. Call Thursday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. No objection to country. Call for two days at 452 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference. Please call at 432 Cottage Grove-av., near Drexel boulevard.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AMERICAN girl, in a small family, who will work for clothing and board this winter. References. Address S 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Call for two days at 228 Cottage-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO RUN SEWING MAchine in private family or dressmaking establishment. Address S 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to work in family; West Side preferred. Address Z S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as seamstress in a private family or to do second work and sewing. Please call at 389 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD like to do plain sewing for a few more families; can cut and make furniture-covers. Call or address G. D., 1454 State-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS nurse or seamstress. Call at 310 Lasalle-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson who is good hand to take care of a baby; best of references. Call at 258 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORwegian, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 78 East Adams-st., MRS. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. S. LAPRISE'S, 304 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED LADY to do copying or teach common English branches, and give primary lessons in music, in exchange for board and use of library. Address Q W T, 227 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS COMpanion, correspondent, or copyist. Address H. L. A., Buffalo, N. Y., [illegible].

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—HANDSOME new styles of all grades and kinds just arriving, at the popular monthly-payment house of W. A. LOWELL & CO., 706 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE ON EASY PAYMENTS; LOW prices; no interest; handsome stock to select from. T. B. STAFFORD, 409 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE SUPERB BASE-BURNER stove, with pipe and zinc board; cost $60; will sell for $30. 381 West Madison-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—STOVES, FURNIture, carpets, crockery, in fact every article required to furnish a house complete, at the lowest prices and on easy payments. The only firm in Chicago who can furnish a house complete from cellar to garret with choice new goods. All new goods in our new stone-front building, corner Lincoln and Madison-sts. Our new stock is complete. Parties visiting the city and cash customers will find it to their advantage by visiting the city and see for yourselves. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 706 West Madison-st.

NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE Far below regular prices. E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!—THE FINEST LINE of cook-stoves, ranges, and heating stoves in the city, New York for sale on easy payments. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 706 West Madison-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 302 WEST MADIson-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; prices low; terms easy.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., and the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments, at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 288 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at 104 East Washington-st., Room 9.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ENGRAVED, initials in monogram. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 89 North LaSalle-st.

LOST—A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG ON NORTH CLARK-st., near the Clarendon House. To any one returning said dog to No. 4 North Clark-st., [illegible], a liberal reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

LOST—A SILVER CROSS FROM A LADY'S NECKlace. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Box 380, Grand Pacific Hotel.

$5 REWARD—FOR WOLF ROBE, LINED WITH [illegible] mislaid or taken out of buggy Tuesday evening. Return to 33 LaSalle-st., Room 21. No questions asked.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A large red cow, straight horns, a little white on forehead and belly. Any person giving information of her will receive the above reward. [illegible], 24 West Chicago-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE MANAGEment and a half-interest in a country store located in an interior town. Said store is owned by a company who are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and milling business. The store is conducted in connection with the manufacturing and the flouring mills, and the business has been in operation over 20 years. Capital required, $5,000 to $10,000. A good opportunity for a practical country merchant. Address or call on [illegible], STRAINE, DANA & CO., 43 and 45 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS.

A BIG PRICE CASH IN YOUR HAND, FOR GOOD books. CHAPIN'S original old-book store, 91 East Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 10-HORSE ENGINE AND UPRIGHT upright boiler. 40 South Jefferson-st., Chicago Brass Works.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Black Crook."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Hooley's Minstrels.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of G. F. Rowe. "Brass."

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 91¼.

Clear and warmer weather for this region to-day is the prediction.

Turkey yesterday communicated to the Powers the conditions on which the six-months' armistice will be granted. It is positively stated in a Vienna telegram that Servia will reject the armistice, supported, it is supposed, by Russia, the latter considering that the conditions imposed by the Porte are equivalent to a rejection of the peace propositions submitted by the Powers.

The County Board yesterday fixed the annual tax levy for 1876 at $1,605,885, and claim great credit for not grabbing a larger sum out of the pockets of the taxpayers. Under honest and economical management the tax levy for county purposes would fall far short of that figure, and herein is a consideration which should not be lost sight of at the polls in November.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District held their Convention yesterday, and, after a rather exciting contest, nominated as their next Representative Mr. GEORGE R. DAVIS, a gentleman who served gallantly during the late War, and made a good record there, and who is at present engaged in the insurance business. Mr. DAVIS is an able, shrewd business man, thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the important district which he will be called upon to represent, and will reflect credit upon the party which has nominated and will elect him. He is at present Colonel of the First Regiment, the crack military organization of Chicago.

It would be almost a consolation for the possible loss of the State ticket in Indiana to know that HOLMAN and LANDERS are both defeated for Congress. This brace of legislative nuisances are replaced by better men and Republicans. The majority in the matter of Congressmen has been exactly reversed in Indiana, the Republicans gaining three, so that the list now stands eight to five, instead of five to eight as before. The election of a Democratic Governor would be fully offset by this loss in members of Congress; but it does not yet appear that WILLIAMS is elected by a considerable number of votes. On the contrary, while the Governorship is still in doubt, and will continue so until the official returns are completed, the probabilities are on the side of a complete Republican victory in Indiana.

We print elsewhere a detailed statement giving the affidavits and official documents showing the dishonesty of Mr. TILDEN's man Friday, Mr. DORSHEIMER. The records as cited in this statement show that, at the time DORSHEIMER was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, he charged mileage for journeys that he never made, charged for per diem services that were never performed, and in numerous cases duplicated and triplicated charges which were disallowed by the Treasury officials. The statement is so guarded by citations from official records that no doubt remains of DORSHEIMER's dishonesty. And yet this is the man whom TILDEN has selected as his representative! This is the man who is traveling the country making speeches for TILDEN and developing TILDEN's peculiar programme of reform! This is the man who sneers at Mr. HAYES and talks about corruption in the Republican party. Read the statement.

In his Massillon speech, published in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. SCHURZ exposes the peril with which the country is menaced by the Solid South. The sectionalism that to-day unites the solid South, and which is identical with the sectionalism that begat secession, Mr. SCHURZ, with dispassionate, irresistible logic, shows must be eliminated from American politics before there can be real pacification of the country. The solidification of the South is simply an expression of its reactionary purposes, and the Solid South means nothing less than the maintenance of the Confederacy as a factor in our politics within the Union. How the success of the party of the Solid South would influence the disorderly element in that section which is intent upon practical nullification, and would necessarily postpone all other political questions to the sectional and reactionary issue thus forced upon the country, was never more clearly stated. Mr. SCHURZ is certainly the last man who can be charged with flaunting the bloody shirt. But, in his searching analysis of the situation, Mr. SCHURZ points out the facts, the irresistible logic of which shows that it is the Solid South that hoists the bloody shirt, and that this can only be eliminated from our politics by getting rid of this Solid South as a political party.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow yesterday, and generally easier. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at $16.50 for October and $15.00 seller the year. Lard closed 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, at $10.25 cash and $9.27½ seller the year. Meats were easier, at 7c for new shoulders, boxed, 8½c for do short ribs, and 9¼@9½c for do short clears. Lake freights were quiet and easier, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were firm, at $1.10 per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat closed 1¾@2c lower, at $1.04¾ for October and $1.05¾ for November. Corn closed a shade firmer, at 43¼c for October and 42¾c for November. Oats closed ¼@⅜c lower, at 32¾c cash and 32¾c for November. Rye was ½c lower, at 59½c. Barley closed steady at 86c for October and 84@84½c for November. Hogs were quiet, and closed dull at 10c decline from Monday's quotations. Sales of common to choice were at $5.60@6.15. Cattle were fairly active and firm. Sheep were quiet and steady at $2.75@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $108.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

The great centre of the struggle will hereafter be in New York, where TILDEN must put forth all his strength to save the Electoral vote of his own State. With him it is a life-and-death contest, and he will be obliged to roll out more than one "bar'l" of money to hold the Empire State. He has no more money to spare for Indiana, and yet he can't afford to lose its vote. If he does he is beaten, no matter whether he carries New York or not. Nothing is more certain than that he is personally unpopular among the Hoosiers. On the other hand, every doubtful or hesitating vote is sure to be cast for Gen. HAYES, who is well liked and popular in Indiana. The Republicans will continue to push things in that State. They entered the campaign with a Democratic majority of 17,000, given only two years ago, staring them in the face. They have smashed that huge majority to pieces, and have planted their flag within the enemy's intrenchments. One more charge will carry the works, and they are going to do it on the 7th of November with a rush and a shout.

TILDEN'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of TILDEN may now be accepted as an ascertained certainty. The elections in Ohio and Indiana have both shown the inability of the Democratic party to make the least aggressive impress upon the Republican party. In Vermont the Republicans lost one or two thousand of the majority, but the loss was too trifling to indicate the least change of popular sentiment in favor of the Democrats. In Maine, after a vigorous assault, the Republican majority remained almost undiminished. In the new State of Colorado, where, two years ago, the Democrats had 2,000 majority, the Republicans were able not only to recover the State, but to reverse this majority.

In this campaign the Republican party had to recover the ground lost in the overwhelming disaster of 1874. In that year they had lost State Governments, State Legislatures, and members of Congress, and a large popular majority was rolled up against them in many Republican States, as in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Illinois, and Republican majorities were reduced in Michigan and Wisconsin to a minimum. In the meantime, both parties were to some extent divided on the currency question. In 1875, the struggle was precipitated in Ohio in the contest between HAYES and ALLEN, and, after an unprecedented effort on both sides, the Republicans recovered the State by 5,000 majority.

The campaign opened under more than ordinary embarrassments. The contest for the Cincinnati nomination was bitter and intense; several able and popular men were defeated, to the great disappointment of their friends; the candidate selected, though one of the ablest statesmen and purest patriots in the country, had not been as conspicuous in national politics as many of his competitors. The Democrats selected as their candidate a man then generally and favorably known to the country as a great reformer, who, as a Democrat, had volunteered to destroy TWEED and bring him to trial, and who, as Governor of New York, had broken up the great Canal Ring which had maintained its power for forty years. This same man was recognized as a veteran politician, the great organizer of party victories, an able and successful lawyer, and a man willing to spend of his enormous wealth to aid the party. The second man on the Democratic ticket was selected because of his residence in the State of Indiana,—one of the States whose vote was absolutely essential to the election of the Democratic ticket. Under these circumstances the campaign opened. The cry of Reform was intensified by the exposures, true and false, of the thirty so-called investigating committees of Congress. Upon this issue of Reform the canvass has progressed,—the Republicans endeavoring to maintain their ground, and recover the loss of 1874; the Democrats to hold their gains of 1874, and to capture new ground. As we have shown, the Democrats failed to make the least impression in Vermont and Maine, positively lost their possession in Colorado, and at last concentrated all their efforts on Indiana and Ohio. In Ohio, the Republicans have, on their State ticket, not only held their majority of last year, but have increased it, and gained six members of Congress. They have beaten back the Democratic party at this local election, and now can give the State to HAYES by 25,000 majority.

Indiana was a Democratic State before the War, and in 1868 nearly returned to that party,—the Republicans electing their Governor in that year by less than 1,000, while the State a month later gave GRANT 10,000 majority. In 1870 the State voted Democratic, and in 1872 elected HENDRICKS Governor by about 1,200 majority in October, and in November gave GRANT 21,000 majority. In 1874 the State gave a Democratic majority of 17,000, and has now, in 1876, after the most memorable canvass on record, given a small Republican majority, which will be swollen into many thousands for HAYES in November. Considering that HENDRICKS was nominated to secure Indiana, that the vote of Indiana is indispensable to the election of TILDEN, and that the Democratic candidates cannot be elected without it, the loss of Indiana practically determines and settles the fact that TILDEN's defeat is inevitable.

It demonstrates also the inherent weakness of the Democratic party. On a light vote it made a bold assault along the whole line in 1874, and has not been able to hold the ground it then won. From Ohio and Colorado it has been disastrously expelled. Indiana, however, was the key to the position. Indiana was the great pivotal State. It was the State that was to furnish the required fifteen votes to elect TILDEN. The State has been lost; the Democracy failed to "Hold the Fort"; and the Republicans have proved stronger in that State than they have at a State election since 1866. That HAYES will have from 15,000 to 18,000 majority in Indiana in November will now hardly be questioned. The effect of this exhibition of the permanent strength of the Republicans, and of the inability of the Democracy to even hold what they had previously gained, much less to make any impression by their assaults upon Republican States, will determine the result in other States. It will render a Republican victory in New York and New Jersey, and in California and Oregon, a matter of course. These Republican triumphs in Indiana and Ohio, determining as they do the vote of both States in November, tell the story of Democratic weakness, of Democratic inability to successfully attack or even retain what they have held, and that the contest will be a hopeless one in November on their part in any of the other States heretofore considered debatable. Of these, New York, New Jersey, California, Oregon, and Nevada at the North, and North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana at the South, may henceforth be put down as certain for HAYES as is Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Vermont. The Democratic failure to hold Indiana is a practical confession of an inability to retain any Northern State, and a confession that HAYES and WHEELER will have a majority in the Electoral College as great as that of GRANT in 1872.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention met yesterday at Farwell Hall, and nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff, JOHN H. CLOUGH, ex-County Commissioner; for State's Attorney, LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS; for Clerk of the Circuit Court, JACOB GROSS, the present incumbent; for Coroner, EMIL DIETZSCH, the present incumbent; for Recorder, Capt. J. W. BROCKWAY; for County Commissioner from the South Side, L. H. DAVIS, insurance agent; from the North Side, P. L. HAWKINSON, ex-Justice of the Peace; from the country, H. C. SENNE, of Niles, a member of the Legislature; and from the West Side, GEORGE L. NEWCOMB, lawyer, and M. J. McGRATH, Superintendent of Mails in the Post-Office.

These names indicate that the delegates representing the Republican party of this county were actuated by other motives than those which governed the recent Democratic Convention. The latter was dominated by the spirit of foreign Know-Nothingism, and the determination to "put no Americans on guard." The native element was feebly represented among the Turner Hall rioters. It was so weak that it was not considered worth while to make any special effort to please it. The ticket from top to bottom was divided among the Irish and Germans, with the exception of two insignificant morsels which were contemptuously tossed over to two small American chickens. The course of the Republicans was widely different. They have acted on the theory that some Americans should be nominated along with representatives of foreign elements. They have given the Germans a fair share of the nominees, a Congressman, Coroner, Clerk of the Circuit Court, etc. They have also recognized the importance of the Scandinavian voting population of this city by giving a representative of it a place upon the ticket. They have treated all nationalities fairly, and have shown this year, as in other years, their entire freedom from that feeling of foreign Know-Nothingism which has apparently taken total possession of the Democratic party in this city. The Republicans are not a persecuting party. They are in favor of equal rights for all, and opposed to proscribing men because they happen to be American-born.

Mr. CLOUGH, the Republican nominee for Sheriff, is a man who, if elected, will attend strictly, honestly, and fairly to the duties of his office. If he is elected, the public will never have cause to make complaints about the careless or improper manner in which the duties of his position are performed. There will be no repetition of jail deliveries, no bumming about the Court-House, no suspicion of packed juries. The people will rest assured that the place is occupied by a man who will deal fairly and justly with all. The theory of the Democratic Convention was that an Irishman having held the position for the last two years, if he was to be supplanted, a German must take his place. Under no circumstances was an American to have it. The Republican Convention, on the other hand, recognized no such rule, and saw no reason why an American was not entitled to the position. It selected a man who will discharge the duties of the office to the general satisfaction. The only remaining question is whether the people want such a person, or whether they shall continue the patronage and power and influence of that office in the hands of bummers and sympathizers with the criminal classes.

There will be a feeling among thoughtful men of both parties that neither has selected as able a man for State's Attorney as the importance of the office requires. Junior members of the Bar cannot meet the requirements of so exacting a position. Mr. REED was a strong lawyer, of great experience, capable of doing as much work as two or three ordinary lawyers, and an antagonist with whom few members of the Bar came in conflict without being roughly handled where the State's Attorney had anything like a case to prosecute. The most brilliant members of the Bar are often employed in criminal cases. Whichever of the young men put in nomination is elected, it will be necessary to hire assistant counsel at the expense of the county to assist him, or almost all important cases tried by him will be lost, and the public interests sacrificed. We regret to say this, but certainly the Republican Convention made a mistake when it nominated a junior. If they were determined not to renominate Mr. REED, a man of experience and capacity, it was their duty to have taken one of the many competent criminal lawyers at the Chicago Bar, and not a young man who, in time, will undoubtedly work into a good prosecutor, but who is not yet qualified for the position. Though Mr. MILLS has more brain-power and vigor than his opponent, Mr. JAMIESON, yet they are both feather-weights, one weighing but little more than the other, and occupy places on the tickets which should have been given to stronger men.

The personal merits of the other persons who have been placed upon the respective tickets we will discuss at our leisure at a future time, after the heat and excitement of day before yesterday's election have somewhat subsided. It may be said in a general way, however, that some of the men on both tickets are not of the highest order of talent, and that the personal standing of some of those nominated is altogether too low. The Democratic nominations could not well have been worse. Some of the Republican ones could have been better.

There is a lesson that should be remembered in the story of the late election at Mobile as told by Mr. REDPATH in a letter to the New York *Times*, which will be found in our columns to-day. In 1874, when the White-Liners had no especial purpose to serve by rolling up a big majority, a tolerably fair vote was, for the last time, permitted. It stood: Democratic, 6,576; Republican, 5,938—leading the Democratic majority in the city and county but 638. In 1874 the rowdies and ruffians carried the election by riot and bloodshed, and swelled the Democratic majority to 1,750. Now, in 1876, it is officially declared to be 2,068. This majority, the biggest of all, was the result not of the shot-gun policy, but of what is getting to be known throughout the South as the "Alabama plan." Its simplicity and its effectiveness, it seems, commend it to the White-Liners despite their natural "hankering" after a shot-gun canvass. There is a Registry law in that State, which is made use of to fraudulently deprive "niggers" of their votes. They are systematically hindered in their efforts to register, are lied to in order to send them on fool's errands to the wrong place of registry, to enable trumped-up charges of false registry to be brought against them. It is the practice in Democratic precincts for the officials to refuse to register a colored voter unless he is vouched for by a white Democrat—the which is well-nigh equivalent to denial of the right of suffrage. It is also the practice, in making out the registry lists for the use of the judges, to omit the names of colored voters duly registered, and who of course are straightway challenged when they offer to vote, and sent after certificates of registry, which are systematically withheld. The result is, that, by these paltry pettifogging red-tape appliances, thousands of the freedmen are swindled out of their votes, and thousands of others, despairing of fair play, practically surrender the right of suffrage by staying away from the polls. Thus in Mobile (city and county) in 1872 the Republican vote was 5,938; in 1874 it was 1,200 less, and in 1876 2,900 less. This while the population remained about stationary, and the ratio of the blacks to the whites was unchanged. This systematic swindling, which is more infamous than even Tammany's ballot-stuffing, is countenanced and perpetrated by the "best" citizens of Alabama—the people of superior intelligence who unscrupulously use it to cheat the negroes out of their right to vote. The success of this rascally business in Alabama is what commends that plan to the rest of the South—the ex-Rebel portion of which, despite their acceptance of the situation, are resolutely bent upon nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and will be satisfied with nothing less than "kicking the nigger out of politics."

THOSE REBEL CLAIMS.

In case SAMUEL J. TILDEN is elected President and is backed by a Democratic Congress, what disposition will be made of the Southern claims for damages inflicted by the Union troops in keeping the South in the Union? This is a question which should be considered before it is too late by the taxpayers of the North, and, in considering it, two facts should be kept prominently in mind. First, if the Democratic party is successful, the House will be dominated by Confederates, and party policy will be dictated by them. They ruled the doughfaces before the War, and they have already given them to understand that they must submit to the yoke. Second, Mr. TILDEN has publicly announced himself a State-Rights man and while the War was pending declared that he would oppose every effort of the Government to coerce the South into the Union. Putting these two facts together, we shall have a Congress that will admit all these claims and a President that will approve them, unless it can be shown that the South is indifferent to the payment of them, and that Mr. TILDEN is not a friend of the "Solid South" upon which he relies for his election.

As these claims will be introduced, and as Northern men will have to pay them, it is a matter of first importance to consider them in their entirety. The Congressional records of the last session furnish the data. Twenty-five bills of a general nature were introduced by the Southern Reformers, of which the following are fair samples:

H. R. No. 3,430, by the Hon. E. J. ELLIS, of Louisiana: Appropriates $4,202,000 to repair and rebuild the levees on the Mississippi River.

H. R. No. 1,693, the Hon. R. L. GIBSON, of Louisiana: For rebuilding levees, etc., on the Mississippi River, $5,250,000.

H. R. No. 645, by the Hon. BENJAMIN WILSON, of West Virginia: To indemnify West Virginia for damage to roads and bridges in Marion County by the Union armies, $200,000.

H. R. No. 232, by the Hon. PHILIP COOK, of Georgia: Proposes to refund to claimants, $68,072,000, collected as the internal revenue tax on cotton in 1863 and subsequently.

H. R. No. 22, by the Hon. J. J. DAVIS, of North Carolina: Repealing Sec. 3,480 Revised Statutes, which forbids the payment of certain disloyal claimants, and appropriating $500,000 for payment of such claims.

H. R. No. 2,233, by the Hon. J. W. THROCKMORTON, of Texas: Appropriating $350,000 for relief of disloyal mail contractors in the Southern States.

These claims are not only for the purposes above cited, but for numerous others,—among them the refunding of the cotton-tax; compensation for the use and occupation of property by the Union army; the refunding of the direct tax; compensation for cotton seized; the relief of disloyal mail contractors, and so on. The aggregate of these general claims, as shown by the records, is as follows:

Rebuilding levees on Mississippi River	$ 5,250,000
Rebuilding bridges in West Virginia	200,000
Refund of cotton-tax	68,072,000
Supplies used or destroyed	1,205,163,000
Use and occupation of property	1,205,163,000
Return or proceeds of captured property	9,000,000
Refund and remission of direct tax	5,153,886
Disloyal mail contractors	350,000
Disloyal claimants under repeal of Sec. 3,480, Revised Statutes	500,000
Total	$2,498,851,886

In addition to this vast amount of a general nature, an immense number of private relief bills was introduced by the Democrats for use and damage done to or destruction of property in the insurrectionary States, and for stores and supplies taken, cotton and other property captured, and other miscellaneous claims arising out of the late Rebellion. These are classified as follows:

Virginia, 39 bills	$ 530,307
West Virginia, 21 bills	303,087
North Carolina, 12 bills	124,691
Tennessee, 108 bills	1,144,169
Kentucky, 21 bills	255,374
Georgia, 15 bills	622,075
Mississippi, 13 bills	306,176
Louisiana, 14 bills	232,556
Texas, 13 bills	205,980
Arkansas, 14 bills	151,756
Alabama, 2 bills	143,262
New York, 5 bills	61,907
Massachusetts, 3 bills	30,135
New Jersey, 2 bills	18,800
Pennsylvania, 1 bill	17,705
Ohio, 3 bills	40,117
Illinois, 2 bills	4,640
Missouri, 46 bills	474,739
Total	$4,770,500

Adding to the above amount the aggregate of general bills, and we have a total of **$2,593,622,386**, which is necessary to satisfy the greed of these clamorous Rebels, now meditating their raid upon the Treasury in case TILDEN is elected,—a sum exceeding the national debt. As Gen. BRISTOW said in a recent speech: "No amount of pledges that the Democratic candidates for Congress can give, no amount of letters that they may write declaring they won't vote for certain Southern claims, will relieve them from the obligation to stand by their party."

If the Democratic party is successful, it means that the "Solid South" is successful, and the leaders of the "Solid South" will be the rulers of the Democratic party from all the States. The Confederates are the men who will dictate policy and originate and control legislation, and they are determined that the North shall compensate them for their losses during the War, and the Northern doughfaces and Copperheads will do their bidding next winter as they did it before the War.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The TILDEN party have been claiming the election of their candidate by the votes of the following States:

Alabama	10	New York	35
Arkansas	6	Oregon	3
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	Tennessee	11
Georgia	11	Texas	8
Indiana	15	Virginia	11
Kentucky	12	West Virginia	5
Louisiana	8		
Maryland	8	Total	186
Missouri	15	Necessary to a choice	185
New Jersey	9		

In this list we have included all the Southern States except Florida 3, Mississippi 8, and South Carolina 7—total, 18. We have given him North Carolina 10, and Louisiana 8, both of which are almost certain to vote for HAYES. Now comes the probable loss of Indiana 15, reducing the possible vote for TILDEN, including all the doubtful States, North and South, to 171, or 14 votes short of an election. If Indiana has really gone against them, which seems now highly probable, there will be no possibility of making good the loss, and New York, New Jersey, and California will as surely go for HAYES as Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. They may struggle on and fight with the energy of despair, but with the certainty of overthrow staring them in the face.

The constant assertion made by Mr. TILDEN and his supporters that the Government is squandering its income, and not living within its means, is not borne out by an examination of the figures. The New York *Tribune*, looking over the books, finds that the Government saved from its income last month $2,915,365, and applied it to the payment of the debt; $3,119,369 in August; and $1,138,033 in July, making for the past three months $7,172,769, being at the rate of $28,591,076 yearly. Since March 1, 1869, embracing ninety-one months, it has saved something every month, except eight, and applied it towards lessening the debt. The following table shows the amounts actually saved and applied:

1869	March 1 to July 1	$ 38,460,779
1869-'70	July 1 to July 1	102,643,880
1870-'71	July 1 to July 1	94,327,764
1871-'72	July 1 to July 1	100,544,491
1872-'73	July 1 to July 1	43,667,630
1873-'74	July 1 to July 1	4,730,472
1874-'75	July 1 to July 1	14,399,514
1875-'76	July 1 to July 1	29,249,381
1876	July 1 to Oct. 1	7,172,769
Total, 91 months		$435,196,684

It must be remembered that this period includes the three years of the panic, when the times were so stringent that the income was materially reduced, and yet the Government kept on reducing its debt. These figures spike another Democratic canard, and we commend them to any such persons as have been imposed upon by the charge of the Tildenites that the Government has been extravagantly spending its income, instead of paying its debt. They do not need further comment. They speak for themselves.

Some months ago, Mr. RUMSEY, the owner of a lot on LaSalle street, sued the city for damages to that property resulting from the construction by the city of what is known as the LaSalle-street tunnel. That tunnel and the approaches thereto occupy the central third of the roadway of the street. The case was elaborately argued at the time, and Judge ROGERS, of the Circuit Court, held that the city was responsible, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $19,000, that sum being the capitalized equivalent for damages assessed. The case was reargued on motion for new trial, but Judge ROGERS adhered to his judgment, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court, where it is now pending. On Tuesday a similar case in which the MUNGER estate, owners of a lot in the same locality, sued the city for damages sustained because of the construction of the tunnel on LaSalle street, was tried before Judge MCALLISTER, of the Circuit Court, who seems to have quickly disposed of it by deciding that the owners of lots had no title to any part of the street on which the lots front, and that the fee of the streets is exclusively in the city. Under this decision the jury found for the defendant. The case will also go to the Supreme Court, where the two cases will represent judgments pro and con, and the Supreme Court will have the benefit of the opposing interpretations of the law by the two Judges of the Circuit Court.

INDEPENDENT LYING.

The fourth page of the *Times* was yesterday graced by a double-leaded editorial informing its readers that Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia had all gone in the interest of "purified Government and real reform." Ohio, it says, gives a Democratic majority of 16,000; Indiana, 12,000; and West Virginia, 5,000. Had this appeared in a professed Democratic paper, it could be passed unnoticed as a specimen of reckless partisan bosh; but when such singular stuff finds a place in a sheet calling itself independent, the case is different. For this wild romance about the result of the elections was written by a man who had before him dispatches which would have shown him, if reading was one of his accomplishments, that Ohio had gone Republican and Indiana was so close that no reckless gambler and no enthusiastic Democrat ventured to bet on it. Admire, too, the assertion about West Virginia, composed at an hour when not a word had been heard from that State. But it was felt necessary to feed the Democratic lambs, and they were given in the shape of an editorial, something which reads like a proclamation made from the balcony of the Palmer House to the expectant mob below. And this is called independent journalism—independent of truth and independent of figures. It is Democracy masquerading in the disguise of independence, but coming out in its true colors under the pressure of a little excitement.

Another independent employe had charge of the head-lines. The dispatches which announce Ohio Republican and Indiana doubtful are preceded by "Beats the Devil;" "Hayes' Own Ohio Feebly Claimed by the Republicans, but Undoubtedly for Sam." It is hard to see what object is sought to be attained by such spread-eagle lying. It is useless, for the truth follows the falsehood, but it is extremely mischievous, for it tends to lower the public estimation of journalism, and to cause them to disbelieve whatever appears in any paper.

It makes the word "independent" a synonym of falsehood, and drags down an honorable profession to the level of a loud-mouthed shyster lying at a dollar an hour in behalf of a client whom he and all others know to be guilty.

It is the aim of THE TRIBUNE, as it should be of all newspapers, to give fair, candid, and trustworthy reports, and to make all comments conform to and summarize the figures on which they are based, and not make them so different as to cause the paper to be a laughing-stock to the community, and to throw the reader into hopeless bewilderment as to which statement is correct. The *Times* has come to be the most untrustworthy and most bigoted partisan journal in the United States. There is a hope, however, that a month hence, after TILDEN is defeated and there is nothing left to lie about except the causes of the defeat, its eyes may partially open to the beauties of truth and the advisability of making its editorials, head-lines, and dispatches agree.

CLEVELAND.

The most hotly-contested part of the Ohio political battlefield was Cuyahoga County (Cleveland). Last year the Republicans obtained the enormous and unprecedented majority of 6,045, which considerably exceeded that given for HAYES over ALLEN in the whole State. But that majority was caused by the almost solid German strength being cast for the Republican ticket. Not less than 2,000 Democratic Germans voted against ALLEN and the inflationists. This defection from the one side and addition to the other made a change of 4,000 in the result. At this election these 2,000 German Democrats returned to their own party, and, by bellowing the humbugging cry of "TILDEN and Reform," carried with them a number of German Liberals who usually act with the Republicans. This German change in Cleveland has been trumpeted over the country in the Democratic papers for more than a month, and the moral influence thereof has been used upon the Germans of other cities and towns throughout the Union, and has undoubtedly inflicted harm on the Republicans. But the final result in Cuyahoga County has fallen enormously below what the Democrats have claimed and expected, as they had worked themselves into the belief that they were going to carry the county and re-elect PAYNE to Congress; but, to their astonishment and consternation, the Republicans have defeated PAYNE by more than 3,000 majority and carried their State ticket by 3,629 majority, although BARNES, for Secretary of State, fell 400 behind this mark, as he was scratched.

Four years ago Cuyahoga gave 3,603 Republican majority, which was considered a splendid achievement. In 1874, when the tidal wave rolled over the State, the Democrats carried the county by 707 majority on the State ticket, and elected their Congressman by 2,519 votes. The present majority may be regarded as representing the second, sober thought, and the minimum of Republican strength this year. At the Presidential election, Nov. 7, Gov. HAYES will beat Sham TILDEN in Cuyahoga County by not less than 5,000 majority.

CAPT. TILDEN AND HIS UNCLE.

A correspondent in this city, referring to the statement copied from the Laporte (Pa.) *Standard* regarding Capt. TILDEN's death, and the shamefully brutal, heartless, and Copperhead conduct of SAM TILDEN towards his nephew in his refusal to pay any of the funeral expenses, writes as follows:

I beg to say that I can corroborate that statement from my personal acquaintance with the Captain and the general hearsay in the regiment and brigade to which he was attached. On the afternoon of the 1st of September, 1862, I commanded a company of the One Hundred and First New York Volunteers, attached to BIRNEY's Brigade, KEARNEY's Division, HEINTZELMAN's Corps, Army of the Potomac. Brigaded with us was the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, and no better or braver officer marched into action on that fatal evening than Capt. OLIVER S. TILDEN, of that regiment. During that brief but hot engagement, fought in the midst of a violent thunder-storm and heavy downpour, the division had to mourn the loss of its dashing commander, and of many a brave and noble soul. I knew Capt. TILDEN well, had marched beside him during the sweltering nights of the seven-days' retreats, and spoken to him while forming line previous to our advance into that fatal corn-field. When the shades of night closed around that memorable fight, and the order came to march for Fairfax, there was gloom indeed in the ranks of the fighting division. KEARNEY was missing,—his death was not fully assured till next morning,—and a gallant friend and comrade had bit the dust. Among the officers and men of the Thirty-eighth there fell a deep and abiding sorrow. TILDEN was a genial, whole-souled fellow, beloved by his men, and a favorite with the entire brigade. However his slippery uncle may have felt toward the Union cause, the nephew was as true as steel, as brave as a lion, and a soldier of whom any army might feel proud. The statement made regarding his uncle's treatment of the dead patriot's remains was generally known to and unfavorably commented on by the officers of the regiment and brigade.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. GEORGE WHIPPLE.

The Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE, D. D., a very prominent Congregational clergyman and Secretary of the American Missionary Association, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 6th inst. He was born in Albany, N. Y., June 4, 1805, and, after receiving the ordinary common school education, became a student in Lane Theological Seminary, from which institution he graduated. After being ordained as a Congregational clergyman, he was appointed Professor in Oberlin College, which post he held several years. After resigning, he was offered the position of Secretary of the American Missionary Association, which he held for nearly thirty years. A short time ago he was offered the Presidency of Howard University, which he declined. He was an uncle of Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, and has left behind him a wife and five children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Among the deaths recently reported are those of Dr. JOEL S. OATMAN, a prominent physician of New York, and at one time resident-physician at Bellevue Hospital; of WILLIAM LATTIMER, one of the Directors of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, and also one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants in that city; of the Hon. FRANCIS B. FAY, of Chelsea, Mass., who was member of Congress from that district in 1852; of the Rt.-Rev. Dr. A. R. P. VENABLES, Lord Bishop of Nassau, New Providence, W. I.; of FRANZ WEBER, the organist of the great Cathedral of Cologne, who, with FERDINAND HILLER, took an active part in the formation and management of the Cologne Conservatory of Music; and of ADOLF GLASBRENNER, the famous Berlin humorist, who wrote a large number of dialect verses and general plays, and at the time of his death was editor of the Berlin *Montags-Zeitung*, a weekly journal of wit and humor, musical and dramatic news. His funny sketches in the Berlin dialect, among them the "*Guckkastenbilder*" and "*Berlin wie es ist und-trinkt*," were reprinted by German journals all over Europe and America.

The Ohio returns from the back townships drift in slowly, but additional reports indicate an increasing Republican majority. BARNES, who was badly scratched by the Germans on account of the stories told of him in regard to his "crusading sins," may or may not be elected, but the rest of the State ticket appears to have from 5,000 to 8,000 majority, and the Republicans have elected eleven or twelve Congressmen, to eight or nine Democrats. The present delegation stands seven Republicans to thirteen Democrats. This is a very gratifying as well as important change. In short, the State stands very much as it did last fall—Republican by a small but nevertheless decisive majority. The contest has settled one point, viz.: that the Buckeye State is absolutely certain to cast her *twenty-two* Electoral votes for Gov. HAYES for President. The Tildenites made their grand charge to carry the State by storm on the 10th of October, but they have disastrously failed, and have fallen back shattered and demoralized. The Republicans hold the fort. The Democratic rush will not be repeated. They have neither money nor courage for another charge on our lines in that State. HAYES will sweep his own State on the 7th of November by over 20,000 majority.

Last fall Hamilton County, O., voted as follows for Governor:

HAYES, Republican and hard money	24,918
ALLEN, Democrat and inflation	23,621

This fall the vote is:

Supreme Judge, Republican	28,102
Supreme Judge, Democrat	27,934

The Legislative Convention for the seven districts of Cook County will meet this morning. In the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Districts Senators and Representatives are to be nominated, the others Representatives only. In view of the many important questions which will come before the next Legislature, including several immediately concerning the interests of this county, we trust that especial pains will be taken to select none but competent men, who will fitly represent the metropolis of Illinois in the Legislature, and carry with them weight enough to secure the legislation which the city and county so greatly need.

PERSONAL.

College rebellions are first-rate means of advertising colleges without risk or expense. The rebels always succumb, and the newspapers [illegible].

Mr. William Gilbert is engaged upon a [illegible] dealing with the Municipal Government of London, which is to be published early next year by Messrs. Daldy, Isbister & Co.

Professional base-ball playing has become so disreputable in the East that amateur clubs are again coming into prominence. The most numerous and respectable assemblages now gather to witness amateur contests.

The Italian papers have a story that Secretary Robeson has stolen seventy or eighty vessels of war and disposed of them so completely that our Government can get no trace of them. This is as colossal a lie as the campaign here has produced.

The Rev. William McKibbin inquires, through a St. Paul paper, "Is the Church of Jesus Christ a Civil Court?" The question has been suggested to him by the action of the Baptist Association, in affirming the validity of certain repudiated State bonds.

The Danish and Norwegian Consul at Ipswich, Eng., has within the last four years received letters from his countrymen on the envelopes of which the name of that ancient English town has been spelled in fifty-eight ways, varying from Heseth to Vitsepits.

Alphonse Karr proposes that the French Government fine every bachelor over 25 as a means of preventing the decline of population. But unless the Government will agree to support the families after marriage, so simple a remedy as this would not have permanent value.

Mr. Bret Harte witnessed the first representation of his play at Baltimore Monday night, causing the announcement of his intention to occupy a stage-box to be widely published. It is not known how many persons went to the theatre to see Mr. Harte and how many to see his play.

It is currently reported that Lord Salisbury designs instituting two whole districts in India to natives, who will fill the executive posts from the highest to the lowest. The object in view is supposed to be to test the capacity of the natives, or rather of the Bengalees, for self-government.

A correspondent who heard Mr. Evarts deliver his celebrated Centennial oration and his address at the unveiling of the Seward statue, arrives at the conclusion that the orator is most eloquent in his pauses. His voice is weak and his enunciation indistinct, so that it is impossible to understand him at the distance of a few feet.

The English law now secures to any wife her own earnings in any occupation which she carries on separately from her husband. Previous to 1870, the wife had to apply to a magistrate and procure a judicial order setting apart her own wages from the control of her husband, and many continue to apply to the courts, under the supposition that it is necessary.

Whatever else may be said of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, there seems to be no doubt that it has been useful in introducing a new element of sociability among the farmers. Many of the Grange headquarters have been virtually transformed into club-rooms—some of them have been supplied with libraries; and they are habitually frequented by all the members entitled to the privileges.

The Marquis Talleyrand-Perigord in his new book on America says: "It is a people whose morality is that of a nation in decadence. It is a people which produces things, but no longer produces men—no men of letters, no orators, no men versed in political science, no statesmen, no works of art, or at least very few, to attest the existence of a nation." The Marquis was with us three months, and, to judge from his book, he was seldom in good company.

Elihu Burritt objects to the "amorous character" of many popular hymns:

> Safe in the arms of Jesus,
> Safe on His gentle breast,

he believes, is neither good religion nor good sentiment. Even a sensational novel would not make its heroine express such wishes with reference to her lover, yet Mr. Burritt suggests that the amorous exaggeration of this hymn and others like it is one of the causes of their popularity.

Mr. Frank Barnum, the hotel-keeper of [illegible] City who was murdered recently at Brownsville, had strange premonitions of his fate. He wrote to his wife, the day before the murder, that he had dreamed of being attacked by two men who struck him savagely on the head. The same day that this letter was received came the news of his death, which was caused, as in the dream, by heavy blows inflicted on the head. Superstitious persons may find significance in the fact that Mr. Barnum was married on Friday, and wrote the baleful letter to his wife three years from the day of his marriage, on Friday also.

In the course of an insignificant lawsuit in a New York court recently, the title to a certain estate on the shores of Lake Mahopac was traced back as far as 1697, when William III. granted it to one Adolph Phillipse. The property passed through this family until it reached the Mary Phillipse for whose hand George Washington sighed and sued in vain. She sided with the King, and the estate was consequently forfeited to the State of New York. But as her marriage-settlement left a remainder to her children, a claim was subsequently made against the State for compensation. John Jacob Astor bought the claim for £10,000, and obtained on it from the Government $500,000.

The Chinese "Observations on the Civilization of the Western Barbarians," which is shortly to be published, is a puzzle in its way, for until the whole volume has appeared one can scarcely judge whether it is a satire from English sources or a veritable production of the "Heathen Chinee." The extracts that have thus far appeared point towards the former conclusion. As a disciple of Confucius, the author looks with complacent contempt upon the Christian system. He is particularly struck with the variety of sects, and the intolerance of each for the other. He finds also that the peaceful doctrines of the Christ-God are in strong contrast with the conduct of His followers. The scene is laid in England, and the writer discusses intelligently the history and geography of that country, the laws of succession, the settlement allowed the Queen's children, the Court of Chancery, literature, science, commerce, and social customs.

The Rev. Mr. Murray's church in Boston, which worships in Music-Hall, has adopted a method of meeting expenses rather in advance of that employed by Prof. Swing's people. The custom of the latter is to sell all the seats that can be sold, and to give admission free to the portion of the house unsold. The Murray method, as described by the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, superadds doorkeepers, and admits no one to the services who cannot present a season-ticket. This is probably the first appearance of the season-ticket in religion, but its uses can be so easily amplified that we shall be surprised if it does not henceforth cut an important figure in all rational schemes of salvation. It will be a tangible evidence of a regenerate spirit. The most imaginative mind can conceive the advantages of this species of spiritual passport. It will be prima facie evidence of position in society. It will be the progress of wayfaring evangelists. It will have value material as well as moral, and will possess all the qualities of a good circulating medium, being better to lend than to hoard. No prosperous man can afford to be without it. The only question is, whether the uses of the season-ticket can be extended beyond this world,—whether, in short, the possessor of one below will on that account have a better chance of being passed above.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. H. W. Gibbs, Minneapolis; the Hon. S. H. Mattison, Indianapolis; the Hon. J. G. Thorpe, Madison, Wis.; Col. S. Hill, Logansport; George P. Rowell, New York; A. K. Hatchett and G. K. Ceedar, New York; E. W. Lord, U. S. A.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. J. A. Terhune, New York; Gen. A. E. Webster, Buffalo; Gen. G. F. Wheeler, Wisconsin; Col. J. E. Jewett, Columbus, O.; H. E. Hart, New York; the Hon. H. C. Hall, Whitehall; the Hon. S. W. Phelps, Indiana; the Hon. J. R. Green, Cleveland; Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; E. L. Sterling, Duluth; Isaac Wallace, North Carolina.... *Grand Pacific*—Sidney Dillon and Jay Gould, Union Pacific Railroad; Gen. D. E. Sickles, Ex-Minister to Spain; Gen. N. S. Murphy, Milwaukee; Dr. S. R. Geary, San Francisco; John F. Meagher, Mankato; C. R. Wright, President Northern Central Railroad; Henry Reed, Burfountain, Scotland; E. D. Jones, President Second National Bank, St. Louis; Lyman Elmore, Brooklyn.... *Palmer House*—"Lew" Steward, Plano, Ill.; D. A. [illegible], New York; John W. Ferris, Glasgow; S. [illegible], Albany; John Devine, San Francisco; [illegible] Pease, Watertown; J. H. Thomas, Philadelphia; C. B. Williams and D. J. Brown, Philadelphia; Count W. Arnim, Germany; C. H. [illegible], New Hampshire; Otto Worstler, Germany; E. L. Sullivant, Burr Oaks; Joseph Cassco, Ill.; A. Daniel Smith, Montreal.

THE REVIVAL.

The Good Work of Salvation Still Progressing.

Noon-Day Prayer-Meeting at the First Church Largely Attended.

Maj. Whittle Denounces Lying and Cheating in Business.

About 4,500 People Attend the Tabernacle in the Evening.

The First Day's Proceedings of the Rock River Conference.

Some Interesting Statistics from the Church-Extension Society.

FIRST CHURCH.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING.

For depth of feeling and spiritual power there has been no such noonday prayer-meeting as the one at the Methodist Church Block yesterday, except the memorable one when Mr. Moody gave his address on "Heart Searching."

On that occasion the exhortation was chiefly addressed to ministers. Yesterday it was the members of the church who were brought within the aim and range of the truth.

Maj. Whittle is not quite so loving as Mr. Moody, but none the less terrible to cold-hearted, worldly-minded professors of religion. He seems to have heard the same command that was given to the old Prophet Isaiah: "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions and the House of Jacob their sins." And what is remarkable, the house of Jacob, instead of being angry with this modern prophet, weep over their transgressions and ask for prayers that they may be saved from their sins. It was a memorable day when the most eminent and successful ministers of Chicago began to feel so oppressed with a sense of their own shortcomings that they arose in the presence of great congregations and desired Mr. Moody and the people to pray for them. Yesterday the response came also from the laity, who responded in large numbers to the most searching invitation which has thus far been given, and arose to confess, some of them in tears, that they felt convicted of certain neglected duties to their neighbors, and to pledge themselves by the help of God's holy Spirit to go and make confession and restitution. When a hundred or more persons publicly respond to such a call as that, there must be something more than the ordinary everyday religious life among the members of the churches.

The audience-room was far too small for the congregation. The attendance of ministers was good. There are a faithful few, whose faces are always seen on the platform, and who are already very well up to their work. Among the strangers were noticed the Rev. Mr. Nicholls, of St. Louis, Robert Smith, Bethel missionary from St. Paul, Minn., the Rev. Dr. Dandy, of Elgin, the Rev. Dr. Noyes, of Evanston, the Rev. J. Berger, of the German Methodist Church, and the Rev. Mr. Wimsett, of Streator, Ill., who said he had come in to spend a week working for the Lord.

After the hymn, "Come thou fount of every blessing," that sturdy old salt, Capt. Kitwood, of the Western Seaman's Friend Society, led in the opening prayer, followed by the Rev. Mr. Erdman, the quiet and scholarly successor of Brother Moody in the pastorate of his North Side Church. Hymn No. 45, "Jesus, keep me near the cross"; prayer by Maj. Whittle, asking that the word of God might not be weakened by the human channel through which it flowed; after which he gave

AN EXHORTATION,

founded on selections from the Book of Leviticus, sixth chapter, and verses 1 to 5: "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying: If a soul sin and commit a trespass against the Lord, and lie unto his neighbor in that which was delivered him to keep, or in fellowship [margin,—in dealing], or in a thing taken away by violence; or hath deceived his neighbor, or have found that which was lost and lieth concerning it and sweareth falsely,—he shall restore that which he took violently away, or the thing which he hath deceitfully gotten, or that which was delivered him to keep, or the lost thing which he found; he shall restore it in the principal and add the fifth part more thereto—and he shall bring his trespass offering unto the Lord, and the priest shall make an atonement for him before the Lord, and it shall be forgiven him." Also, Leviticus, xix., 17-18: "Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart: thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor and not suffer sin in him. Thou shalt not avenge nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

My friends, it is our purpose to come together to-morrow to fast and pray before the Lord, to confess our sins to Him and pray for the outpouring of His Spirit upon us; but there are some things in the way of preparation which should go before our attempt to worship God in this solemn manner. Sin against our neighbor is also sin against God. What we do against our neighbor God takes it up. If we are going to appear before the Lord, we must first be honest and meet this duty of confession and restitution. It is in vain for any one to come to God with prayers and sacrifices while he is trampling on the rights of one of God's little ones. A man might as well abuse my children on his way to my house and then come and talk pleasantly to me in the parlor, while my children were crying in the kitchen over the wrongs he had done them. The first thing for us to do, if we wish to draw nigh to God, is to restore what we have wrongfully taken from our neighbors. If you have lied in your business, or deceived any one, or overreached any one, or borne a grudge against any one, it is of no use to pray for the blessing of God till you have made full restitution. There was a church member sent to jail the other day for cheating and lying about some business matter, and she made this excuse, "Everybody lies in business." Now, that isn't true, but it is thought that the standard of business honesty even among professing Christians is far too low. It makes no difference if the world is given to lying. God tells His children not to lie. He told them not to bow down to idols, and there were three of them who obeyed him, when all the rest of Babylon bowed down before the golden image which King Nebuchadnezzar set up.

Go and confess to your neighbor if you have wronged him in his business or in his reputation. Some of you have not set a Christian example before your husbands, or wives, or children. Go and confess it. There is many a wife who is going down to an early grave because her professedly Christian husband is disobeying the law of God in his family relations; there are sons and daughters who are drifting away from God and the Church because they fail to see a Christian life and spirit in their professedly Christian parents. There are "things delivered unto you to keep" in the family, in the Church, in the community, and every Christian who has trespassed against his neighbor, or his brother or sister in the Church, or the members of his own household, either by fraud, or lying, or dishonesty, or pride, or anger, has the duty plainly set before him of going to the one against whom he has sinned and confessing the wrong and making full restitution. Then, after that, not before, let him come to God with faith in the sacrifice of the Lamb, whose blood was shed on Calvary for a sin offering, and the promises that the sin shall be forgiven. May God descend upon us to-day by the light of His spirit, wake up our consciences, and show us our sin; then after we have obeyed the command of this text we can come together to-morrow and expect it to be a blessed day to our souls and our work.

Prayer by Dr. Gibson, scarcely able to command his voice for overpowering emotion; then the song, "I need Thee every hour;" then a brief address by Dr. Chamberlain, who said he had read, in his closet of prayer in the morning, these words from the Prophet Haggai: "Ye looked for much, and lo, it came to little, and when ye brought it home I did blow upon it. Why? saith the Lord of Hosts. Because of mine house that it is waste, and ye run every man unto his own house." He then earnestly exhorted Christians to present themselves before the Lord on the morrow saying, "I am eager for the memory-meeting in my church to-morrow, that I may ask my people to pardon me for any neglect of my duty as their pastor." Shall we not keep the day literally as a day of fasting? The Apostles and Prophets fasted. Christ himself fasted. Would it not be well for us, with weakness of body as well as contrition of soul, to fast and pray before the Lord?

The hymn was then sung commencing "Alas, and did my Savior bleed." The old Scotch tune of Dundee was a great contrast to the style of music now in such effective use in the meetings. So strong, so sublime, so lasting, whose strains are written into the history and life of the Church, as the rivers write their lines among the mountains.

Prayer by Mr. Robert Smith, the Bethel missionary, in which he poured out broken petitions to God, the congregation responding with sobs and tears.

The Rev. Mr. Wimsett called attention to a line of the hymn just sung: "A sovereign dying for his people!"

A duet, by Messrs. Sankey and Stebbins, was then given, "Keep me ever near Thy side," which gave a sweet expression to the feeling of the congregation.

Dr. Mitchell then rose, and said that he felt the need of more of the love of God in order that he might keep His Commandments. He was a pastor. Would they not pray for him that he might have grace to lead the flock of Christ? Prayer was then offered by a German brother, the Rev. Mr. Bergen.

Maj. Whittle, in closing, said: "I happen to know that the day before Mr. Moody left for England he went around to everybody he could think of who might have anything against him, and asked their pardon for anything in which he might have done them wrong." Then followed this heart-searching proposal: All of you who feel that there is something wrong between yourselves and some one else, while the Holy Spirit is now blessing you, and who, in order that you may have grace to do it, desire the prayers of this meeting, rise to your feet. About 150 rose, some weeping, and all deeply solemn, and earnest prayer was offered in their behalf.

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced, and thus ended a meeting which many who were present will never forget.

THE TABERNACLE.

MAJ. WHITTLE'S ADDRESS.

It is estimated that there were 4,500 people at the Tabernacle last night, i. e., as many as would make ten average Sunday congregations in as many first-class churches, and yet it was not a large audience for the revival meeting.

Quite a number of the members of the Methodist Conference, now in session at the Centenary Church, were present, among them the Rev. Drs. Hitchcock and Walden, of Cincinnati, the Western agents of the Methodist Book Concern.

After the opening hymn, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus," the Rev. W. W. Patton offered a prayer, which was followed by singing "I will guide thee with mine eye." Then came the Scripture lesson from the eighteenth chapter of the First Book of Kings, being the account of the trial instituted by the Prophet Elijah between himself and the priests of Baal.

Maj. Whittle remarked, before reading the lesson, that he felt grateful for the many prayers which had been offered in his behalf in view of this sudden responsibility which had come upon him. He had been greatly blessed, and hoped the added spiritual power would be a permanent thing with him.

Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "Nothing but leaves," and the Rev. Dr. Nicholls, of St. Louis, led in prayer. A hymn, "Am I a soldier of the cross?" and then a solo and trio by three out of the four chief Gospel singers of the world, Messrs. Sankey, Bliss, and Stebbins—Philip Phillips would have completed the quartette—entitled, "Who is on the Lord's side?" which was one of the most enjoyable pieces of music yet given.

THE ADDRESS.

How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow Him, but if Baal, then follow him.—*I. Kings, xviii.*, 21.

God was preparing for a great revival among His people, and one of the ways He took was to send a drought in the land. For three long years there has been no rain, and now the Prophet Elijah makes his appearance, and the people come together at his invitation. They had gone off into idolatry, worshiping Baal, who was the god of that wicked woman, Jezebel, in order to win the favor of the Royal court, and having also an altar to Jehovah in another corner, vainly trying to serve two masters, which our Lord declares cannot be done.

I want to call your attention to four positions that Elijah took, which suggest four points in the Gospel of Jesus Christ and the way the Holy Spirit deals with sinners:

I. When the Prophet asked them the question of the text he put them to silence. "The people answered him not a word." Just so the truth, as it is in Jesus, when it comes to man it puts him to silence. He has not a word to say for himself, but is forced to admit that he is a lost sinner.

II. Elijah proposes to test the claims of Jehovah and Baal by means of a revelation. It can't be done by argument or by philosophy, but the God that answereth by fire, that gives a revelation of Himself to His worshipers, let him be God.

So the grace of God that bringeth salvation is not a matter of speculation but of revelation. And here was the weak point with the priests of Baal. They were 450 in number, and the prophet of Jehovah was all alone; they did a great deal of praying, they leaped upon the altar, they cut themselves with knives and stones; but alas for them! there was no answer. Just so with those who are trying to be religious without coming to Christ. They only bruise themselves and afflict themselves to no purpose: there is one God who reveals Himself to those who pray.

III. In the thirtieth verse we read that Elijah said to the people: "Come near unto me. And all the people came near unto him, and he repaired the altar of the Lord which had been broken down" and made ready the sacrifice. Does this not remind you of the words of Jesus: "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest?"

IV. Then again this bullock was an offering that was to be wholly burnt up. It was called the ascending offering. It ascended to Heaven in the fire and heaven sent down a blessing in response. So He who is a sacrifice for sins is gone up to heaven, and from heaven He sends down the blessings of His love and grace and salvation. Our faith rests on the resurrection of Christ. "If Christ be not risen our preaching is vain, and your faith is also vain."

And now the question comes home to us, How long halt ye between two opinions? Do not deceive yourselves. You cannot compromise this thing, and try to make it appear that your infidelity and unbelief are only another side to the same subject. It is one of two opinions; an opinion in favor of Christ, or an opinion in favor of the devil. Which of these two opinions do you hold? Which of the two lives are you living? What is your testimony on this subject? What do your family, and the Church, and the world think on this subject in view of your conduct and conversation? Some of you have just religion enough to spoil this world for you, and not enough to give you any joy in view of the world to come. You are neither hot nor cold. You don't follow either God or Baal with all your heart. How long halt ye?

One of the things the Church wants is to get rid of the half-hearted members, not by going over to Baal, but by coming over to Christ, heart and soul. If we would only do as we profess to believe, if we had a congregation as large as this of people who had fully settled this question, and who were wholly on the Lord's side, we could shake this city; we could shake the continent; we could shake this world. I came to this city twenty years ago. Of the seven clerks in the place of business with me all are dead but two. As far as I know, they died without Christ, and I sometimes ask myself "If I had been more faithful to them might I not have led them to the Savior?"

The Baal that has crept into this community is no idle image or statue, but an active, vigilant devil. It is not safe to trifle with him.

The Major closed with an earnest appeal to business men who had the name of being Christians to declare themselves on the Lord's side, and, before offering the closing prayer, asked those in the congregation who wished to declare themselves as against Baal and for Christ to rise. Nearly the entire congregation rose to their feet, thus showing that the attendance is chiefly of the professed Christians of the city.

THE PRAYER-MEETING.

After the benediction a prayer-meeting was held in one of the large inquiry rooms, which was full to overflowing. Mr. Parkhurst led. Dr. Thompson prayed as if the heavens were bending; it was a season of great spiritual power. Mr. Sankey, in the course of some earnest words of encouragement, said that nowhere in all the meetings they have held has he seen so large and so united and so hearty a band of Christians ready for work in revival. We have had ten days of preparation; now we are ready to go forward.

THE NEWSBOY'S HOME.

At the desire of the Evangelistic Committee, the ladies interested in the Newsboys' Home have fitted up two stories of the their fine brick building near the Tabernacle with entirely new furniture for the purpose of providing cheap, clean lodgings for those desiring to attend the Moody and Sankey meetings from the country. The ladies of the several churches will be invited to furnish lunches, breakfasts, and suppers for those who desire them, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Home.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

MORNING SESSION.

Bishop Bowman opened the thirty-seventh session of the Rock River Conference yesterday morning in the Centenary M. E. Church.

The exercises were begun with the reading of the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians by the Rev. Luke Hitchcock. The hymn, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," was then sung, followed by prayer.

The Bishop presiding made a brief introductory speech, hoping that the time of their Conference might be well improved. They should all be frank and honest in their expressions, and should endeavor to economize time, and, above all, pray for one another.

The Secretary, the Rev. William Augustus Smith, called the roll of the Conference.

The Bishop announced the following transfers: The Rev. Christopher Bushby from the West Wisconsin Conference; the Rev. J. B. Wentworth from the Central M. E. Church; the Rev. S. McCheeney from the Minnesota Conference; the Rev. G. T. Sullivan from the St. Louis Conference.

The Rev. W. A. Smith was reappointed Secretary by acclamation, and he nominated the following officers: W. H. Haight, Assistant Secretary; S. F. Denning, Recording Secretary; T. S. Haseltine, Statistician.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:

Education—The Revs. O. H. Tiffany, A. J. Scott, W. A. Smith, W. H. Burns, G. S. Young, Charles A. Bucks, J. H. Moore, C. R. Ford, G. W. Quearean, J. Ellis, D. R. Strowbridge, D. W. Winslow.

Tract Cause—The Revs. W. D. Atchison, B. Smart, J. W. Cowdry, O. F. Malhoor, E. Browne, J. Rhodes.

Bible Cause—The Revs. R. D. Shepherd, S. D. Shaw, B. Close, J. O. Curran, C. Foster, R. H. Bibbins.

Sanctity of the Sabbath—The Revs. M. M. Parkhurst, J. L. Wiley, J. Baum, L. Meredith, E. L. Helliwell, W. Clark.

Temperance and Tobacco—The Revs. W. C. Willing, A. Newton, W. T. Delap, L. Curia, —— Freeman, J. H. Alling.

Post-Office—The Rev. J. Bush.

Missions—The Presiding Elders.

Stewards—The Revs. T. C. Clendenning, A. H. L. Martin, —— Smith, J. L. David, J. Borbridge, S. Washburn.

Necessitous Cases—The Stewards.

New York Book Accounts—The Rev. E. W. Adams.

Public Worship—The Rev. J. A. Jutkins.

Auditing Accounts of Presiding Elders—The Rev. T. P. Cleveland.

Sunday-Schools—The Vice-Presidents of the Sunday-School Society.

Publishing Minutes—The Secretary.

Freedman's Cause—The Revs. W. A. Millen, S. Hughes, F. A. Handen, C. Chippenfield, H. W. Thomas, M. H. Plum.

Seamen's Cause—The Rev. Luke Hitchcock, W. C. Dandy, A. Brooking, J. Wandle, T. P. McGuffin, G. Libby.

Church Extension—The Revs. John Atkinson, J. T. Cooper, P. C. Styer, C. E. Smith, C. E. Mandeville, R. Gillespie.

Claims and Accounts of Book Concerns—The Revs. N. H. Axtell, G. L. S. Stough, J. P. Morris, A. P. Hatch, J. H. Haseltine, T. C. Clendenning.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—The Revs. A. Buchre, S. Gurney, S. Cates, E. M. Battis, E. C. Young, C. W. Crawl.

Memories—The Revs. Luke Hitchcock, — Limbark.

Gathering Statistics—The Revs. C. E. Smith, — Parmalee, — Stokes, H. M. Springer.

Necessitous Churches—None required.

Court of Trial—Fifteen members to be appointed subsequently by the Bishop.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Bishop Janes: The Revs. Tiffany, Raymond, and Jewett. The Committee were instructed to make arrangements for special services.

The Revs. W. A. Smith, J. H. Moore, and L. Hitchcock were appointed a committee to consult regarding the will of the late Mrs. Jane Whiteside.

On motion, it was decided to meet each day at 9 a. m., and adjourn at noon daily.

It was decided unnecessary to erect a railing to divide the members of the Conference from the general audience.

The following committee was appointed on Episcopal residence: The Revs. N. H. Axtell, W. C. Dandy, D. W. Ryan, G. W. Cann, J. Hartmann, H. N. Reynolds.

Transferred members of the Conference and visiting ministers were next introduced to the Bishop and Conference.

SUPERNUMERARY PREACHERS.

The roll of supernumerary preachers was then called by the Bishop. Each name was answered to by the Presiding Elder of the district where the minister resided.

The following supernumerary brethren were continued in their present relations: The Revs. S. Burdock, H. W. Scovill, D. M. Forman, W. Thatcher, J. Wate, L. Clifford, E. E. Scovill, W. H. Daniels.

Supernumerary relations were granted to the Rev. G. Richardson.

Owing to their absence, the following names were passed for the time being: The Revs. G. W. Quearean, W. F. Stewart, W. Salisbury, C. A. Fellon.

The following were changed to an effective condition: The Revs. O. E. Birch, A. W. Patton, J. Summer.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

The list of superannuated preachers was called and relations were continued with the following: The Revs. W. Batchelor, J. Hodges, S. P. Keyes, E. H. Gammon, O. H. Walker, S. P. Burns, A. Wiley, S. H. Stocking, S. Pillsbury, S. P. Boggs, H. Meinhardt, L. Whipple, M. Hanna, W. Keegan, J. W. Agard, W. Tasken, J. R. Goodrich, W. P. Jones, L. A. Sanford, C. Lazenby, A. D. Field, H. Whitehead, C. Perkins, J. W. Davidson, R. Stone, F. R. Mashen, T. L. Olmstead, S. T. Denning.

The decease of Philo Judson and L. S. Walker was announced.

The Rev. L. Anderson was transferred to the supernumerary list with an appointment.

The Rev. G. J. Bliss was granted a location at his own request.

VISITING BRETHREN.

The following visiting brethren were introduced: Dr. Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*; the Rev. R. L. Rust, the Rev. A. C. N. Coxe of Burlington, the Rev. M. L. Curl, J. M. Walden, J. C. Hartzell, J. S. Layton, C. C. McCabe.

The Rev. M. Hartzell, of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, of New Orleans, was called upon, and spoke briefly on church work in the South.

PUBLICATIONS.

A communication from the Book-Agents was read and referred to the Committee on Episcopal Residence.

The report of the Book Committee was laid over until 10 a. m. to-day.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, from the Committee on the decease of Bishop Janes, reported in favor of a memorial service to be held at 11 a. m. Friday morning, at which addresses should be made by Bishop Bowman and Dr. Hitchcock. The report was accepted.

The nomination of the Rev. W. C. Winslow as a suitable person to hold the funds of the Ladies' Missionary Society was confirmed.

The Rev. M. Stokes was appointed to receive funds for the expenses of the General Conference.

After the reading of the minutes and several announcements, the Conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:30 o'clock the members of the Conference reassembled to celebrate the anniversary exercises of the Church Extension Society. The Rev. C. G. Trusdell presided, and the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Milwaukee.

After the singing of the hymn, "Jesus shall reign where e'er the sun," the Rev. Mr. Griffith led in prayer. He then read the fifty-fourth chapter of Isaiah, and the audience joined in singing, "I love Thy kingdom, Lord."

The Rev. C. G. Trusdell introduced the subject of the afternoon in a few words. He had never realized the importance of the church extension work until he had attended the last Minnesota Conference, where he heard of so many churches that were sustained in impoverished districts.

The Rev. Dr. More made the first address. To fully know the importance of any enterprise, he said, one must not only know the facts but must be in a position to feel personally in the matter. In the development of the Church-Extension Society all present were probably interested in a general way, but of course they could not understand the importance of the work, not being where the work was mostly carried on. The service of church extension was like the military service in its growth. As the tree could not spring up and live and bear fruit without a home, so religion could not exist and grow without a place and a locality. The church edifice was, therefore, a necessity. Whenever an individual or an organization assisted to set apart a sacred place, he or it helped in the work of God. So a special department in the church was made for this purpose, and the work of establishing new habitations for the people of God was conducted in a systematic manner. The amount of work now on hand in this direction was enormous. One of the brethren in the morning had stated that there were 300,000 churches needed in the South. But the necessity was not only among them. All along the Western border was a line of labor where this Society would be required to step in and lend a helping hand. People had gone there from the East, having their family altars with them, and the desire to worship. In the rude cabin the sacred fire was burning. But the common interest was wanting. They needed the church building, where they would be united in sympathy and Christian feeling. In this work all present ought to be deeply interested.

CHAPLAIN M'CABE

was next introduced. He wanted to speak to the preachers, but, unfortunately, they were absent attending to committee-work. The Society had been intrusted with $1,250,000 in contributions. The Society had now five times the amount in church property, and certainly as much good had been accomplished. The Society had established 769 houses of worship in the South. He had personally traveled all over the South, and was deeply impressed with the good that had been accomplished. Of these ninety-three were in Georgia. The Society had a little map dotted over with little stars, and every star was a church. He sometimes got discouraged at the magnitude of the enterprise, and wondered where they could begin to supply the work demanded. There was Texas, as big as four New Englands, where hundreds and thousands of churches were yet to be established. Then there were all the Western Territories. The Society had secured the erection of 5,500 new churches, which was 1,100 more than the Church of Rome had in the whole country. This seemed like a startling assertion, yet it was true. Every Catholic church in the United States was flanked by a Methodist church, and there were 1,100 to spare—these all built in the last few years by the Church Extension Society, and did not include the many thousands of churches already in operation.

Where were these churches established. In the last eight years six churches had been built in Utah. That was not enough. There were 216 towns in Utah, and there should be at least one church in every place. He had one great fault to find with Methodism, which was that it didn't have enough collections. He would have a collection taken up every day in the year, making 365 collections instead of sixteen. He would have a collection taken up every morning in the family.

The Chaplain read an imaginary ledger, crediting Methodism with $7,000,000, all from penny collections. That money he proceeded to lay out in endowments to educational institutions, in building new Methodist churches, in donations to the freedmen, and to foreign missions. He would give $1,500,000 to education, $2,000,000 to missions, $1,000,000 to church extension, $500,000 to freedmen, $600,000 to worn-out preachers, $500,000 for parsonages.

The trouble with Methodism was that there was no system of collections of this kind. They looked for men who would give $1,000, but did not pay attention to the thousands of people who would give $1. The address of Chaplain McCabe was interspersed with witty anecdotes, and held the interest of the audience throughout.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening occurred the anniversary exercises of the Freedman's Aid Society, the Rev. J. C. Stoughton presiding. After the singing, the Rev. J. H. More led in prayer.

The Rev. T. R. Strobridge was the first speaker. He said that the object of the Freedman's Aid Society was to educate and Christianize the negroes. The Government had in years past sold slaves for money and dropped the money into the Treasury. The wrongs of the negroes had been set forth ever since the first settlement of the country. One-twentieth of the family of Africa was here at the doors of the people, waiting to be ministered into spiritually and physically. The speaker went into a lengthy dissertation upon the condition of the Catholic countries of Europe and upon the effects of Catholic missionaries in the South. It was necessary, he thought, for the Methodists to labor more assiduously in this portion of the country, in order to save the negroes.

The Rev. Mr. Hartzell followed with an address, after the audience had sung a hymn. He thought the American nation stood face to face with the greatest problem of the age. One factor of it was the fitting of four millions of negroes for active, intelligent life. The remodeling of these with the eight millions of white citizens of the South was a labor the magnitude of which could scarcely be understood. The third factor of the problem was to harmonize the two races. It is a greater task to do this than it was to fight the Rebellion. The one was a question of guns and money, and the other is a question of principle, of conviction, of habit.

The Freedman's Aid Society had established numerous universities in the South for the education of the negroes. It had at present over $200,000 worth of property in the South, and had an average of 10,000 pupils in attendance at these institutions. The presence of the schools had been of great benefit. Ten years ago there were no common schools in the South. These schools started by the Society were nuclei around which gathered the people who organized common schools. The chief work of the Society at present was the selecting of proper children from the negroes for the purpose of sending them out to assist in spreading educational facilities. It would take time to complete the work—years and generations. The work was going on and the schools were a success.

The Rev. Dr. Rust spoke next. He claimed that the transition state was always painful, and it was necessary that the South must suffer in changing its mode of life. He had no fear of the result.

The meeting closed with the taking up of a collection.

WASHINGTON.

Centennializing the National Capital.

A Big Rush of Visitors en Route for Philadelphia.

How Some of the Sight-Seers Conduct Themselves.

Directions to Those Desiring to Do the City in Two Days.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—When the celebration of the Nation's independence was planned, little thought was given to the benefit that would come to its Capital City. But, as a propertyless man enjoys his neighbor's fine grounds, with none of the expense and labor of cultivating them, so Washington, being next door to the City of Brotherly Love, catches the inspiration of her hardly-earned enthusiasm, and quietly garners the fruits that are constantly dropping over the line into her lap. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad wisely put a picture of the Capitol upon their advertisements, and placed the words, "A trip to Washington without extra charge," in every railroad-office and post-office, and at every street-corner throughout the United States. Other lines were not slow in coming to competing rates, and, with fares as low as the times are hard, every train for the last four weeks has here exchanged its hundreds of tired and dusty Centennial pilgrims for a company still more wearied and wonder-worn. It must be something like the days of old, when all the people went yearly to the City of Jerusalem to be taxed; it is quite true that many times there has been no room for the strangers at the inns, and they have been obliged to seek shelter at private houses.

The city wears

NO COMPANY MANNERS;

no flags flutter; no bands play; the principal street is torn up, and almost impassable; and Washington Monument remains the same half-finished relic of antiquity.

But, as the country at large is to blame for what is done or left undone in this city, few disparaging remarks are made; it is not customary to severely criticise our own homes, and the treatment we receive while there; so fault-finding is left for Philadelphia, where it is so thoroughly overwhelmed with delight and wonderment that it rarely comes to the surface, and soon dies if it does.

During the summer Washington has been favored with visitors of every grade of society, from a cultured Emperor to a band of Indians fresh from the Plains. Yachting-clubs and rifle-teams, and representatives of all orders and societies, have made excursions to the city, and been hospitably treated by brother-organizations. Brides without number have worn their fresh, pretty suits first in the City of Magnificent Distances; and tired, heart-sick people have here found the change that they so greatly needed. The Apaches, who spent a week here last month, were the observed of all observers; they wore civilized clothing, and their entire conduct was decorous and dignified, reflecting great credit upon their management for the last few years. If the "murderous Apaches" can thus be civilized and made law-abiding citizens, what will not time and the Christian religion do for the "bloody Sioux,"—for even Sitting Bull and his braves? Christianity and citizenship are what the Indians should receive at the hands of this great, self-governing nation. One of the band died while here; his funeral was attended by Dr. Rankin and by Gen. O. O. Howard, who chanced to be in the city at the time.

Usually it is as easy to

PICK OUT CENTENNIALS

as ministers or school-teachers: we know them by their clothes, their guide-books, their general air of inquiry and determination to see everything. During the heat of summer, it was pitiable to see the perspiring patriots of these United States pouring through the public buildings, fanning, fainting, but never giving up. Now that linen dusters have given place to light overcoats, and shawls, and the clear, sunny days have just enough cold to give them tone, one feels like joining the merry, inquisitive, and interested groups that are "doing" the Capitol from basement to dome, inspecting the White House, and steaming down the Potomac to Mount Vernon. Very funny mistakes are occasionally made by the innocents abroad. One individual enlightened the company upon the Arrow, the other day, by saying that the solid masonry about Fort Foote was "All earthwork, gentlemen, all earthwork, thrown up in a single night." Another mistaken person was laboriously interpreting the scenes from the life of Columbus wrought into the famous bronze doors of the Capitol, as depicting the "Acts of the Twelve Apostles"! Right here I am reminded of the terribly-frightened woman whom I saw in New York the other day; she was attempting to cross a crowded thoroughfare; a policeman came to her assistance, and she, supposing that she was to be arrested, nearly went into hysterics. A relative of the genius that conceived and created the Greek Slave made this remark: "Hi's a-sculpin' right smart; they do say he's sculpt a real nice woman." It may not be known to all that this "real nice woman" stands in the Corcoran Art-Gallery of this city,—the gem of the whole collection, and well worth a journey of many miles to see.

PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Few of the persons whom the crowd would like to see are here; but the places that knew them, and will know them again, are open to the gaze of 44,000,000 people, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Every lady feels herself in duty bound to adjust her flounces and pannier to the nine solemn, straight-backed chairs in the Supreme-Court room; and no constituent would fail to try the seat of "our member." But the centre of attraction to the curious is the White House; and the strongest desire is manifested by not a few persons of this democratic nation to put themselves in the place, for the time being, of our honored President and his family. The view from every window must be seen; the covers from every article of furniture surreptitiously lifted, to find out the color of the upholstery; while the stairs and floors creak and groan under the tramp, tramp, tramp of the multitude. It might be well, some days, for the attendants to adopt the ruse of the guide at Mt. Vernon when the crowd is inconveniently great; he rushes into the midst, crying: "Ladies and gentlemen, excuse me, but the floors are weak." Probably a stronger interest than usual centres about the Presidential mansion because of the as yet unsettled question of its future occupancy, and every individual is mentally adapting the empty, swept, and garnished rooms to the wants of his own candidate. *Make haste* to come in, and *till then* stay out. By careful reading and peculiar pronunciation, a glimmering political pun may be detected in that sentence.

Occasionally, parties feel too much at home in these fine public buildings; everything is handled with an it-all-belongs-to-me-as-much-as-anybody air. A messenger at the new State Department told me, the other day, that they had been obliged to close the diplomatic reception-room to visitors at large, as it had been used by soiled and wearied travelers with lunch-baskets, as a lounging and eating-room! Think of it!—those luxurious and costly divans, and polished ebony tables! Pieces have been cut from elegant lace curtains by ambitious relic-hunters who never learned the eighth commandment; and no fringes or tassels are left, to speak of, in some of the handsomest rooms. Too bad that the few should disgrace the many! The larger portion of the visitors regard the public buildings here with a sort of

PATRIOTIC REVERENCE.

This is the city that Washington planned; where Webster and Sumner lived; where Lincoln died. The Capitol building, beautiful as a dream, is the symbol of all that is dear to a liberty-loving people. The massive Treasury inspires confidence by its very appearance; and in the Smithsonian, Agricultural, and Patent Office, are gathered treasures from land and sea, fruits of hand and brain,—all the gifts of Nature, and all the cunning inventions that man has wrought. This is really the Centennial City. Philadelphia was the birthplace of the Nation's Government; but its growth, power, and beauty have been attained here, and this is its home.

The attendants and messengers at the different public buildings are, without exception, polite and attentive, as far as other duties will allow; but, in the absence of guides, parties are to each other blind leaders of the blind. A word in a street-car, indicating an acquaintance with the city, makes one a target for any number of questions. People give from one to three days to Washington, and, when they leave, have generally just learned how to see the city. A few

DIRECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN TRIED

may not come amiss to the thousands who will be coming from the West for the next few weeks.

In the first place, a cheap hotel does not pay, not even for twenty-four hours; poor diet and hard beds are bad economy when sight-seeing. Board is very high, and, outside of private families, good accommodations are from $3.50 to $5 per day. If you have but one day, devote it to the Capitol. Enter on the right, or Senate side; go into the Senate parlor, marble room, President's room, and the Senate Chamber. As you enter the gallery from the ladies' side, do not fail to see Moran's paintings of the Yellowstone. Then go into the Rotunda; step to the east door, and take a view of the fair situation where the city should have been built. Look straight down East Capitol street for the Lincoln Monument. Turn back again, and examine the bronze doors; then go right through the Rotunda and Library to the west front. Look over the city, and get a near view before ascending the dome, which will come next. From the latter height you can read Washington's plans without a guide-book. When you have come down you will feel like resting in the quiet shades of the Supreme-Court room. Then you will go on into Statuary Hall, and see Vinnie Ream's "Lincoln," which looks as though the Savior of his Country had risen from dinner, dragging the table-cloth behind him, and struck an attitude, with his napkin still in his hand. Ethan Allen is fine, and John Winthrop is better. The House next claims attention. More unity and harmony will be found in the room than in the body of gentlemen who lately occupied it. A walk through the Botanical Gardens, west of the Capitol, is a good introduction to the Horticultural Department at Philadelphia.

Another day can be most profitably and enjoyably spent in the

WESTERN PORTION OF THE CITY.

Take Corcoran's Art-Gallery first; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday are free days. A few of the "antiques," Powers' Greek Slave, and one or two paintings, are all that most visitors will have time to examine. A look at the Union and Rebel flags in a neighboring wooden building, that also contains the "leavings" of the Ordnance Museum,—the better part having gone to Philadelphia; a glance at the wonderfully-delicate instruments at the Signal Office, if it is after 12 o'clock; then to the new State Department. There is not much to see but the exterior elegance of one side of a hollow square that is to be. However, it is well to enter on the basement floor, and go to the second, for the sake of seeing the elegant staircases on the right and left. The White House is next in order, and just beyond is the Treasury. From this point, it is advisable to take the cars to the Smithsonian grounds. For the last thirty years, interested visitors have gazed upon the stones that are to go into the Washington Monument when completed; it is hardly worth while to devote time to them. Many things curious and instructive are to be seen at the Agricultural and Smithsonian buildings; it will be half-past 4 before a tithe has been examined. This hour ends the day as far as sight-seeing is concerned.

To see the Soldiers' Home, Arlington and Georgetown, the Government Insane Hospital, and other places of interest, a carriage is required. It quite repays one to curtail sight-seeing at other points for a day at Mount Vernon. A comfortable steamer makes daily excursions; and the rest it affords from constant walking, standing, and riding in the cars, is worth almost as much as the delightful scenery down the river; while one ought to be a better patriot and a truer man for visiting a spot hallowed by the associations that cluster about Mount Vernon.

QUIXOTE QUICKSIGHT.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Oct. 11.—About 1 o'clock this morning Francis M. Alden, a traveler from the United States, met Night-Watchman Jefferson, and accused him of stealing his baggage and railway checks. An altercation ensued, and Alden fired five shots at Jefferson, three taking effect, one of which entered his back and came out at the right breast, and will prove fatal. The wounded man's deposition was taken, and Alden was arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The Corn Exchange here received a letter from the Oswego Board of Trade, declining to accept the Imperial measure in inspecting grain instead of the Winchester measure. The Exchange, therefore, have determined not to allow their barley to be inspected at Oswego.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 11.—At a meeting to-day of the Central Board of Missions of the Methodist Church in Canada, the fifty-second annual report was presented. The report shows the domestic missions throughout Canada to number 339, with 383 missionaries, and a membership of 36,472; total number of paid agents of the Missionary Board, 515; income of the Board of Missions for the year ending June 30, $162,639, being $3,962 over expenditures. Delegates from all parts of the Dominion were present.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The Hon. Mr. Mowat and the Hon. Mr. Crooks, on behalf of the Ontario Government, and the Hon. Mr. D. E. Boucherville, Premier of Quebec, and the Hon. Mr. Church, Treasurer of that Province, arrived in this city to-day, and began a conference with the Dominion Government in reference to the financial dispute between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which has remained unsettled since the confederation. It is probable that a basis of settlement will be arrived at before the close of the present conference.

THE COUNTY ASYLUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Will you allow me to add my complaint to those already brought against those in charge of the County Asylum for Lunatics.

I have a son who is subject to fits of insanity, and who requires to be confined in consequence. Some three weeks since I placed him in the Asylum. He went there cleanly in his person, and after a stay of two weeks I was obliged to take him away in consequence of the treatment he received. When I got him home, I found him completely covered with vermin. He is very peaceable, and will quarrel with no one, but the authorities, during his short stay, whipped him three times, once for not scrubbing out a hall on Sunday morning. The second time was for trying to get home to make complaint of his treatment; the third time was while his mother was there on a visit to him. He expressed a wish to come home with her, and for that offense he was knocked down in her presence and soundly punished. This is but a simple statement of the treatment a poor unfortunate may expect who is consigned to their care. Will you please publish the above and oblige one who occupies too humble a position in society to do other than protest at the wrong.

JOHN BUCKLEY.

OBITUARY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—Capt. Ben F. Hutchinson, for forty years one of the most noted steamboatmen on the Western rivers, and during the past ten years somewhat famous as a breeder of thoroughbred horses, died last night at his residence in Kirkwood, this county, aged 70 years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 11.—News has just been received in this city of the accidental death of Asahel Morse, of the Village of Morseville, in this county, which occurred yesterday. Mr. Morse was thrown out of a wagon by a runaway team, suffering a fracture of the skull which resulted in instant death. Deceased had resided in this county for nearly forty years, and was the founder of Morseville. He was a man of decided character.

THE FIREMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 11.—The State Firemen's Association spent the forenoon in general business, looking to perfecting the organization. Several fine essays were read. This afternoon was spent examining fire-alarm telegraphs, nozzles, extinguishers, etc. Two hundred and twenty-three delegates from abroad are registered. Ottawa, Cincinnati, Charleston, Mason City, Pekin, Clinton, Springfield, Boston, Mass., Galesburg, Fairbury, Attica, Laporte, Ind., Champaign, St. Louis, and Peru, Ind., put in an appearance to-day. The following companies are here for the tournament: Laporte, Ind., No. 3 hose; hook and ladder from Monmouth, accompanied by the Cornell band; Charleston, hose; Dixon, hose; Bloomington, steamer, and six others to arrive at 10 o'clock. Fire-Marshal Benner, of Chicago, is here.

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 11.—Yellow fever interments, six.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 11.—The Mayor of Brunswick telegraphs to the *Telegraph and Messenger*: "Thanks to our generous friends throughout the Union, we announce that we think we have enough supplies of money to carry us through the epidemic."

KENTUCKY BLOODED STOCK.

Auction Sale of a Part of H. P. Thomson's Herd.

Forty-Six Head Bring an Average of Nearly $1,000.

Several Fine Animals Bought for Illinois and the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 11.—The sale of H. P. Thomson, near Thomson Station, to-day, was well attended, and the bidding was spirited, though the prices obtained were not as high as formerly. A number of Western and Southern breeders put in an appearance last evening. Notwithstanding the severe inclemency of the weather, a number of ladies honored the occasion with their presence. Forty-one head were disposed of—thirty-three cows and eight bulls. The total amount of sales was $39,980, a general average of $975.12. Bulls averaged $704.38, and cows $1,040.75. The following is a complete report; where no State is mentioned, Kentucky is understood:

No. 1. Fidelity 6th. Roan, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Fidelity Fourth by Millbrook. To Joshua Barton, Millersburg, Ky., $1,000.

2. Belle Duchess. Red, 6 years, sire 6th Duke Geneva, dam Lady Belle 4th by 2d Duke of Airdrie. To Joseph Julian, Bainbridge, N. Y., $4,000.

3. Duke of Moundale. Roan, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Belle Duchess by 6th Duke of Geneva. Mrs. Jessie Long, Monroe, Ia., $1,800.

4. Peri 5th. Red and White, 4 years, by 2d Duke of Oneida, dam Peri 4th by 10th Duke of Thorndale. To S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia., $1,700.

5. Peri of the Valley. Red, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Thorndale, dam Peri 5th by 2d Duke of Oneida. To S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia., $1,800.

6. Second Duke of Moundale. Roan, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Peri 5th by 2d Duke of Oneida. To C. A. DeGraff, Janesville, Minn., $550.

7. Princess of the Valley. Roan, 4 years, sire Millbrook, dam Damask by Mosstrooper. To John B. Saylor, London, Ont., $2,450.

8. 2d Princess of the Valley. Roan, 3 years, sire 2d Baron Morley, dam Damask 2d by Millwood. To M. H. Cochran, Compton, Can., $2,500.

9. Highland Maid 6th. Red, 7 years, sire Falconwood, dam Highland Maid by Highflyer. To Col. W. Sims, Paris, $1,650.

10. 4th Princess of the Valley. Red roan, yearling, sire Earl of Seaham, dam Highland Maid 6th by Falconwood. To Winslow Bros., Kankakee, Ill., $2,200.

11. 2d Earl of Moundale. Roan, 2 years, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Damask 2d by Millbrook. To C. T. Noell, Nashville, Tenn., $285.

12. Princess of Moundale. Red, yearling, sire Earl of Grass Hill, dam Lady Sale 29th by Dominion. To Mrs. Long, Monroe, Ia., $750.

13. Second Princess of Moundale. Red, yearling, sire Earl of Catham, dam "Talbott's Lady Sale" by Capt. Sale. To Col. Sims, Paris, $750.

14. Sixth Baron Morley. Roan, 3 years, sire Saladin, dam Exp-Rosette by Oxford Lad. Withdrawn.

15. Second Duches Kirklevington. Red, 4 years, sire 4th Duke Geneva, dam Kirklevington 13th by St. Valentine. To W. J. Barbee, Paris, $2,000.

16. Kirklevington Duke. Red-roan, yearling, sire 14th Duke Airdrie, dam 2d Duchess of Kirklevington by 4th Duke of Geneva. To Henry Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind., $400.

17. Second Kirklevington Duke. Red, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam 2d Duke of Kirklevington by 4th Duke of Geneva. Withdrawn.

18. Finesse 2d. Roan, 5 years, sire Millbrook, dam Fidelity by Dedichado. To Joshua Barton, Millersburg, $1,185.

19. Finesse 3d. White, 2 years, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Finesse by Millbrook. To W. Sims, Paris, $1,000.

20. Finesse 4th. Red and white, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Finesse 2d by Millbrook. To Joshua Barton, $700.

21. Fourteenth Duke of Airdrie. Red-roan, 13 years, sire Royal Oxford, dam 4th Duchess of Airdrie by Fordham Duke of Oxford. To John Van Meter, Midway, $1,850.

22. Lady Languish 3d. Red-roan, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Lady Languish 2d by Beau of Oxford. To Mrs. Long, Iowa, $400.

23. Lady Languish 2d. Roan, 5 years, sire Beau of Oxford, dam Lady Languish by Earl of Oxford. To Mrs. Long, of Iowa, $505.

24. Campaspe. Roan, 9 years, sire Rosy Duke, dam Constance by Mosstrooper. To Joshua Barton, Millersburg, $675.

25. Campaspe 5th. White, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Campaspe by Rosy Duke. To John Payne, Newtown, $500.

26. Campaspe Duke. Roan, 2 years, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Campaspe by Rosy Duke. To Asa Bean, Mount Sterling, $150.

27. Grand Duke. Red, 9 years, sire 11th Duke of Thorndale, dam Little Dorrit by 2d Grand Duke. To B. J. Clay, Paris, $200.

28. Annette. Red and white, 5 years, sire Grand Duke of Lightburne, dam Athena by Duke of Darlington. Withdrawn.

29. Oxford's Annette. Roan, 3 years, sire 22d Duke of Oxford, dam Annette by Grand Duke of Lightburne. To C. A. De Groff, Janesville, Minn., $550.

30. Imported Duchess of Lancaster 13th. Red roan, 5 years, sire 11th Grand Duke, dam Duchess of Lancaster 7th by Marmaduke. To H. C. Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind., $700.

31. Hilpa Duchess 2d. Red, yearling, sire Joe Airdrie, dam Hattie 2d by Cespedes. To J. Julien, Bainbridge, New York, $620.

32. Fidelity. White, 10 years, sire Dedichado, dam Frantic 4th by Duke of Oxford. To H. Evans, Spring Station, $600.

33. Fidelity 4th. Roan, 4 years, sire Millbrook, dam Frantic 4th by Duke of Oxford. To W. Sims, Paris, $1,150.

34. Fidelity 5th. White, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Fidelity by Dedichado. To J. D. Reid, Mount Sterling, $1,000.

35. Australia 4th. Red, 11 years, sire Reynolds, dam Australia 2d by Howard. To S. P. Kenney, Lexington, $325.

36. Australia 14th. Roan, 4 years, sire 4th Grand Duke of Oxford, dam Australia 5th by Reynolds. To A. H. Davenport, Lexington, $350.

37. Australia 22d. Roan, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Australia 14th by 4th Grand Duke of Oxford. Withdrawn.

38. Australia 27th. Roan, yearling, sire 14th Duke of Airdrie, dam Australia 5th by Reynolds. To S. P. Kenney, Lexington, $285.

39. Raspberry 7th. Roan, yearling, sire Oxford's Tony, dam Raspberry 4th by Earl of Gloster. To C. A. DeGraff, Minnesota, $300.

40. Underly Wild Eyes. Roan, yearling, sire Duke of Underly, dam Lady Wild Eyes 7th by Grand Duke of Waterloo. To S. W. Jacobs, Iowa, $250.

41. 20th Rose of Richland. Red, 2 years, sire Combination, dam Rose of Richland 2d by Derby. To G. L. Barbee, Lexington, $775.

42. 26th Rose of Richland. Red, yearling, sire Fidget's Oxford, dam 7th Rose of Richland by Derby. To R. C. Estell, Lexington, $415.

43. Amelia. Red, 11 years, sire Surprise, dam Acacia by Count De Gourcy. To S. W. Jacobs, Iowa, $300.

44. Udora 5th. Red, yearling, sire 17th Duke of Airdrie, dam Udora 4th by Miss Bellville's Son. To Joshua Barton, Millersburg, $810.

45. Olive Gwynne. Red, 3 years, sire Duke Osiris, dam Orphan Nell 3d by Indian Chief. To Joseph Scott, Paris, $400.

46. Lady Gwynne 2d. Red and white, yearling, sire 4th Duke of Winfield, dam Lady Gwynne by Lord Belper. Withdrawn.

ODD FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 11.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. for the State of Illinois continued its session to-day. Amos Henderson, of Jacksonville, was elected Most Worthy Grand Master of the State. The election of other officers was postponed till to-morrow. The Grand Encampment has elected the following officers: M. W. G. P., W. L. Sweeney, of Rock Island; M. E. H. P., C. W. Heaton, of Farmington; R. W. G. S. W., W. H. Crocker, of Chicago; R. W. G. S. and T., J. T. Smith of Chicago; R. W. G. J. W., W. E. Carlin, of Jerseyville, Ill.; R. W. G. Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, J. S. Ticknor, of Rockford, for three years, Jacob Krohn, of Freeport, for one year. The following are the appointed grand officers of the Grand Encampment for the ensuing year: W. D. Kennedy, of No. 10, W. G. Sentinel; B. Gurtisen, of No. 49, W. G. O. Sentinel; James H. Meller, of No. 46, W. G. Marshal. The grand parade took place this afternoon. Seven hundred Odd Fellows were in line, with the Jacksonville Light Guards and local civic societies, and hundreds of citizens in carriages. The procession was about one mile long. To-night the Order was tendered a complimentary concert by the faculty of the Illinois Conservatory of Music. The Opera-House was crowded, and a difficult programme was rendered with rare acceptance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Word to Mothers.

You will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion relief will be found in 15 or 20 minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, has made a great hit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impoverished blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

CLOAKS & SUITS.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

We call attention to a large and elegant line of Ladies' Fall Cloaks and Suits of our own manufacture, copied from the latest designs from Berlin and Paris.

HERR ROSENTHAL, from Berlin, is Superintendent of Designing and Manufacturing in our Cloak and Suit Department, and will guarantee a fit in every instance.

Ladies' Dresses and Cloaks made to order.

Ladies ordering Velvet Cloaks or Polonaises can save 25 per cent, as Herr Rosenthal makes this a specialty.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We call attention to an unusually rich display of Fall Novelties in our

Dress Goods Dept.,

which includes new and scarce Textures in Tints and Combinations most fashionable; Silk and Wool Costume Cloth, Brocaded Suitings, Pineapple Suitings, Striped, Plaided, and Brocaded Materials for Over-Dresses, in all the late effects. All-Wool Vigognes, All-Wool Serges, All-Wool Cashmeres, excellent goods, from 50 to 75 cts.! Merinos, best shades and best values! Plain Serges, Mohairs, and Brocades in substantial qualities at 25 cts. and upward.

A Bargain!

50 pcs. 6-4 All-Wool Camel's Hair at 50 cts.!

State-st.	Washington-st.
106, 108, 110	56, 58, 60, 62

HATS AND FURS.

ERBY & PERIOLAT,

FUR AND HAT

MANUFACTURERS,

87 Madison-st.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

FURS AND FUR TRIMMINGS

IN THE CITY,

Which we are offering at the following low prices, 50 per cent less than last season:

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Black Coney	50c	Raccoon	$1.00
Gray Coney	50c	Colored Raccoon	1.25
Imitation Seal	50c	Gray Fox	1.25
Black Norway Fox	75c	Labrador Beaver	1.50
		Black Marten	1.75

All Other Furs in Proportion.

Large Stock of Children's Furs.

ERBY & PERIOLAT.

CASH PAID FOR RAW FURS.

FURS Made over, altered, and repaired. Seal Sacques made longer, and trimmed, at BISHOP & BARNES', Corner State & Monroe-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Welland Canal.

NOTICE.

Captains, Masters, and Pilots of vessels entering or leaving the Welland Canal via Port Colborne, are hereby informed that a Beacon is in course of construction at the outer end of the Shoal on the easterly side of the Harbor, at a place 530 feet east of the line of the range-lights which stand on the west pier, or within a short distance of where a large red buoy was moored.

The Beacon is octagonal in plan, and, when completed, will stand about 30 feet over the water surface. The respective sides will be painted red and white alternately, and a Ball, 3 feet in diameter, will be placed 6 feet over the top of the frame-work.

By order. F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 5th October, 1876.

LAND.

TO INVESTORS IN WESTERN LANDS.

The B. & M. R. R. owns 850,000 acres of good Lands north of the Platte River in Eastern Nebraska. This Company's Road lies south of the river, and as the lands can never be tributary thereto, it has been determined to sell them rapidly at very low prices and easy terms.

For full information address

A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Com. B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa, or Lincoln, Neb.

ALBUMS.

ALBUMS. A JOB LOT RETAILING at jobbing prices at KENDALL'S, 200 State-st., cor. Jackson.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.)

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Currency Movement Not So Active.

Fair Demand for Discount, Particularly from the Country.

The Produce Markets Generally Tame, with Less Changes in Prices.

Provisions, Oats, and Rye Easier—Wheat Weak—Corn Steady.

How Much Foreign Wheat Will Great Britain Require?

FINANCIAL.

At most of the financial institutions the business of the day was reported to be moderately active. The movement of currency to the country has slackened, though the orders still amount to a large sum daily. By far the largest proportion of the paper brought to the banks comes from the country, every section of which is still in need of advances of capital to move and hold the crops. The applications from the interior for both currency and loans will aggregate a good many millions more before the close of the season. The hog crop for instance has hardly begun to move. The supply of paper from city sources is improving. Collections are slow and a good deal of paper originates in this shortage, but there is, beyond this, a growing demand for the use of the loanable funds of the banks.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. Good outside paper is taken at special rates. On the street business is quiet at bank rates.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $4,000,000.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of California the following were elected Directors: William Alvord, Thomas Bell, E. J. Baldwin, H. W. Carpentier, George E. Hoffard, James R. Keene, D. O. Mills, Charles Mayne, Robert F. Morrow, Calvin Paige, and William Sharon. The new names are Messrs. Carpentier and Paige, in place of Messrs. Earl and Norris. The bank has collected from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 of old accounts during the year, and discharged upward of $4,000,000 of its liabilities. There have been six assessments, amounting to $3,000,000, paid in to repair capital stock, and the seventh is in process of collection. Another of $500,000 will complete the work. The line of deposits now exceeds $8,000,000, and the amount of coin on hand is upwards of $1,500,000.

CURRENCY STATISTICS.

On Oct. 7 the following were the statistics of the National Bank currency:

National Bank circulation outstanding, $322,337,[illegible]; gold notes, $[illegible]; Securities of National Banks—United States bonds for circulation, $[illegible]; United States bonds for deposits [illegible] during the week ending to-day, $1,354,000; United States bonds for public deposits, $[illegible]; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week, $1,770,500; United States notes shipped during the week, $[illegible]; receipts of silver, $[illegible].

AN EASTERN SAVINGS BANK BREAKS.

The Hoboken Homestead Association, an institution which did a savings business, has suddenly closed its doors, and its officers have disappeared from view. The bank received deposits up to the day before the suspension. Its liabilities are about $73,000, while the assets, which include wine and cigars in large quantities, taken by the officers as collateral for loans, are less than $20,000.

THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

In June, 1874, the condition of the legal-tender and National Bank circulation was as follows:

Outstanding legal-tenders		$382,000,000
Currency balance in Treasury	$14,576,011	
Deposits in Treasury to redeem circulation	3,813,675	
		18,389,686
Total legal-tenders		$363,610,314
National Bank notes		349,894,182
		$713,504,496

The act of June 20, 1874, provided for the retirement of National Bank currency; the act of Jan. 14, 1875, provided for an indefinite extension of National Bank currency and retirement of greenbacks to the amount of 80 per cent of the additional issue of National Bank notes, until the outstanding legal-tenders should be reduced to $300,000,000. Under these two laws, the volume of currency has become as follows:

OCTOBER, 1876.

Outstanding legal-tenders		$[illegible]
Currency balance	$12,524,940	
Deposits to redeem circulation	21,863,940	
		[illegible]
Legal-tenders in circulation		$334,108,871
National Bank notes		322,253,554
Volume of the currency		$656,362,425

This makes a reduction in the amount of $57,142,071. Adding the amount of fractional currency redeemed the total diminution of paper money is $73,164,935.

NEW YORK LOAN MARKET.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* reports the financial situation there to be this:

Commercial paper, and especially that made by dry-goods jobbers, is more abundant, owing somewhat to the liberal allowance of time made to good houses and the discounting of bills before maturity. With the customary autumn supply of paper, rates should be much higher, as buyers are not numerous and the banks have little money for this kind of investment, owing to a demand from dealers and heavy drafts by correspondents.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 108⅞@109 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 92⅛@91⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Sterling	483½	485
Paris—francs	522½	520
Belgium	522½	520
Switzerland	521¼	518¾
Austria		41
Sweden		27¼
Holland		40¾
Germany	94	94¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	116¾	116¾
United States 5-20s of '65	111¼	111¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '68—January and July	115½	116
10-40s	114¼	114¼
United States new 5s of '81	113¼	114¼
United States currency 6s	123¼	

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

German Savings Bank stock was sold at par.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	170	
Third National Bank	100	
Fifth National Bank		200
Corn Exchange Bank	270	
Union National Bank	200	
Commercial National Bank	150	172½
German National Bank		125
National Bank of Commerce		75
National Bank of Illinois	110	
Merchants' National Bank	220	
Home National Bank	90	
Central National Bank		100
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.	156	159
Hide and Leather Bank		100
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	100	105
North Division Railway		125
South Division Railway		125
West Division Railway	161	162½
American Insurance Co.	150	
Traders' Insurance Co.	120	
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co.	120	
North Chicago Rolling-Mills	30	45
Union Rolling-Mills	75	90
Calumet & Chicago Dock Co.	5	
Pullman Palace Car Co.	70	
Chamber of Commerce	62½	
Exposition, old	42½	
Cook County 7s, due 1880	105	
Cook County 7s, due 1885	105	
Cook County 7s, due 1892	107	107½
Cook County 7s, due 1895		
Chicago City 6 per cents	99½	100
Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 or later	106¼	106½
Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 or later (sewerage)	105½	106½
Chicago City 7 per cents—1890 or later (water)	106	
Chicago City certificates, 6 per cent (old)	95	
Chicago City certificates, 7 per cent (old), past due	98	
Chicago City certificates, tax 1875		99
Chicago City certificates, tax 1876	100	100¼
Lincoln Park 7s	90	92
South Park 7s—Short	90	92
West Park 7s		92
Lake View 7s		97½
Hyde Park 7s	95	
Town of Cicero 7s	95	
West Division Railway 8s	103	107½
Chicago Gas Co. 10s	103	

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*105	
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*105	
West Park 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*93	
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	98
City Railway, South Side	147½	
City Railway, West Side	160	
City Railway, North Side	125	
Traders' Insurance Company, ex. div.	120	125
Chamber of Commerce, ex. div.	70	75
Exposition stock	30	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Gold opened at 109¼, and closed at 109. Carrying rates, 1@2. Borrowing rates, ¼, 1, and flat.

Governments firm.

Railroad bonds were generally strong.

State securities were steady.

Stocks opened generally a fraction below the figures of yesterday, and, in some instances, a further decline took place. Subsequently the market became firm, and a marked advance ensued, led by Western Union and St. Paul. There were orders in the market to-day from Chicago and Milwaukee for Wisconsin stocks, an active movement of grain having begun, and the expectation being that the business of these roads will largely increase during the current month. In the last half hour prices lost ⅛ to ½ of the advance, the market at close having been firm. Closing prices were ⅛@¾ higher than at the close yesterday for Wisconsin stocks, and ⅛ for Pacific Mail, and ¼ lower for Lake Shore and New York Central, and otherwise unchanged. Transactions were 115,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail; 14,000 Western Union, 15,000 St. Pauls, 50,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 5,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 3,000 New Jersey Central.

Money market easy; 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Customs receipts, $205,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $8,000.

Clearings, $28,000,000.

Sterling quiet; long, 483½; short, 485.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117	New 5s	114¼
Coupons, '65	111¾	New 4½s	110¼
New	112	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '67	113¾	Coupons do	114
Coupons, '68	116	Currencies	123¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	71¾	New Jersey Central	37¾
Quicksilver	11½	Rock Island	101¾
Quicksilver pfd	17	St. Paul	28¾
Pacific Mail	23¾	St. Paul pfd	58¾
Mariposa	4½	Wabash	5¾
Mariposa pfd	5¼	Wabash pfd	9
Adams Express	107	Fort Wayne	100
Wells-Fargo	85	Terre Haute	3¾
American	60¾	Terre Haute pfd	13
United States	61¾	Chicago & Alton	100
New York Central	102	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
Erie	10¾	Ohio & Mississippi	10¾
Erie pfd	15	Del., Lack. & W	70¾
Harlem	136	A. & P. Telegraph	15¾
Harlem pfd	132	Missouri Pacific	2
Michigan Central	44¾	A. & P. Tel. pfd	1¾
Panama	123	Indiana Central	1¾
Union Pacific	63	Chi., Burlington & Q	114¾
Lake Shore	57¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	13¾
Illinois Central	83¾	Central Pacific bonds	108½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	89¾	Union Pacific bonds	106¾
Northwestern	37	U. Pac. land-grants	100¾
Northwestern pfd	61¼	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91¾
C. C. C. & I	30		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	41½	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee 6s, new	43½	Missouri	107
Virginia, old	27		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The latest quotations to-day were as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	49¾	Crown Point	11
California	58¾	Yellow Jacket	22
Segregated Belcher		Alpha	44
Ophir	42	Belcher	17¾
Chollar	73¼	Confidence	15
Savage	12	Sierra Nevada	11¾
Imperial	8	Exchequer	7
Mexican	24¾	Overman	77¾
Gould & Curry	12	Justice	17¾
Best & Belcher	40¾	Caledonia	9¾
Hale & Norcross	8	Leopard	3¾
Bullion Mining Co	34	Northern Bell M. Co	21
Julia Consolidated	5¾	Raymond & Ely M. Co	36
Kentuck	10	Savage Gold & Silver	3
Kossuth	1¾	Silver Hill Mining Co	11¾

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Gold, 109¼.

Sight exchange on New York, ¼ discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 526.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Consols, money and account, 96 5-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 106; '67s, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 108.

New York Central, 97; Erie, 9¾; preferred, 18.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Rentes, 106f 42½c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 11.—New 5s, 102¾.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Oct. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Shurtleff av, 75 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 22	$1,450
Ashland av, s w cor Augusta st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 2	1,050
Nicholls st, 250¼ ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 9	350
Undivided half of same premises, dated Oct. 5	130
Wallace st, 168 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 25	1,200
Calumet av, 309 ft n of Twentieth st, e f, 119x177¼ ft, dated Oct. 4	25,000
Pearce st, 7 w of Sheffield av, s w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 4	400
Twenty-third st, between Wentworth and Portland avs, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 11	3,850
Bonfield st, 289 ft s w of Archer av, w f, 50x110 ft, dated Oct. 9	1,100
Archer av, 50 ft w of Haynes court, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 9	2,500
Talmon av, 126 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated Oct. 11	1,800
Fowler st, 303 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 7	500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Drexel boulevard, n w cor of Fiftieth st, e f, 99x200 ft, dated Sept. 14	$11,385

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	12,881	9,902	8,724	6,687
Wheat, bu	128,609	168,859	22,300	65,468
Corn, bu	237,056	86,885	143,468	6,326
Oats, bu	74,429	46,030	64,632	32,418
Rye, bu	11,368	2,690	322	723
Barley, bu	61,057	22,290	38,124	12,589
Grass seed, lbs	185,432	104,140	961,306	100,540
Flaxseed, lbs	362,950	531,800	27,550	330,970
B. corn, lbs	48,000	107,580	107,280	1,300
C. meats, lbs	88,600		717,438	567,875
Beef, brls			12	20
Pork, brls	210		689	313
Lard, lbs	21,630		88,130	88,220
Tallow, lbs	34,315	11,140		
Butter, lbs	158,677	177,092	50,840	160,735
D. hogs, No	4			
Live hogs, No	15,999	10,784	2,916	4,388
Cattle, No	2,269	2,558	902	1,477
Sheep, No	1,020	1,432	477	
Hides, lbs	135,473	69,740	125,610	135,240
Highwines, brls	260	60	230	160
Wool, lbs	324,591	60,756	115,505	183,119
Potatoes, bu	1,700	1,231	3,642	
Coal, tons	6,099		1,466	
Hay, tons	80			
Lumber, m	4,642	4,862	2,361	2,728
Shingles, m	433	1,785	280	1,415
Salt, brls	15,800		3,372	1,894
Poultry, lbs	1,030	5,099		
Poultry, coops	34	312		
Game, pkgs		139		
Eggs, pkgs	685	974	245	219
Cheese, bxs	1,900	2,121	156	606
G. apples, brls	2,015		280	
Beans, bu			18	

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 1,624 bu wheat, 4,507 bu corn, 690 bu oats, 1,186 bu rye, 378 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Wednesday morning: 4 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do, 55 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 10 cars No. 1 spring, 167 cars No. 2 do, 82 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade (347 wheat); 47 cars and 30,600 bu high-mixed corn, 246 cars and 84,200 bu No. 2 do, 1 car new mixed do, 72 cars and 1,575 bu rejected do (366 cars corn); 8 cars white oats, 17 cars and 7,900 bu 2 do, 42 cars rejected do (67 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 31 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (39 rye); 2 cars No. 1 barley, 25 cars No. 2 do, 69 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (119 barley). Total (938 cars), 489,000 bu. Inspected out: 10,484 bu wheat, 133,505 bu corn, 12,757 bu oats, 695 bu rye, 61,947 bu barley.

The figures of the Registrar of Grain show that the quantity of grain in store in this city increased during last week 397,230 bu. The shipments of the week as reported by the Board of Trade, added to the quantities taken from store for city consumption, and the whole subtracted from the total of reported receipts, leaves some 880,000 bu as the augment of our stock of grain during the week. Probably it would be difficult to explain away the whole of the great difference between these two sets of figures; but there is one fact which may go a good way towards explaining it. The figures of the Registrar are supposed to be made up to the actual close of the week—that is, to the close of business on Saturday. The weekly figures furnished from the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade are made up to Saturday morning, which means not later than Friday night. The week used in one compilation therefore begins and ends at least one day earlier than the week used in the other, so that even if both sets of figures be correct they cannot be expected to agree except by chance. In any event THE TRIBUNE is not responsible for the accuracy of either, or for the want of agreement between the two. We publish both sets of figures in the number of THE TRIBUNE next succeeding the posting on 'Change.

The leading produce markets were rather slow yesterday, with a tendency to a lower range of prices; though there was not much change except in wheat. The receipts of grain were again liberal, and considerably in excess of the reported shipments, while there was no special activity in the shipping line yesterday, the purchases made being chiefly for the purpose of filling contracts made on the floor of our Exchange. The advices from other points were rather discouraging to holders of produce, and the Turkish question seemed to be in a fair way of being "relegated" to the next crop year. The uncertainty in regard to the result of the elections in Ohio and Indiana gave rise to a great deal of discussion, and drew off the attention of many operators from the markets—thus reducing the volume of trading.

There was a fairly active dry-goods market. Buyers were numerous and were ordering freely of staple and seasonable goods. Prices remain firm. The grocery market was active, and for all the staple articles the tenor of prices was unqualifiedly firm. Coffees were nominally ⅛c higher, while sugars were buoyant at an ⅛c advance. Teas have an upward tendency. Sirups and molasses are also tending upward. There were no new features to note in the butter and cheese markets. Dried fruits were unchanged in values. Domestics were dealt in very sparingly, while for foreign descriptions there was a satisfactorily active demand. Fish remain firm, under a steadily fair inquiry. Coal and wood were quoted quiet and steady. The only change in the oil market was a decline of 1c in turpentine. For carbon, lard, linseed, and most other oils there was a steady and firm market.

The lumber market was more active and steadier. A portion of the fleet arrived, and buyers were attracted by the more liberal assortment of lumber. The yard market was moderately active. Drugs and chemicals were reported steady under a very fair demand from the country and city trade. Wool continues firm and fairly active. The broom-corn market is easy for better grades and strong for the lower samples, the proportion of which in the crop is light. The demand is moderate. Hops continue active and firm. Green fruits were abundant and weak, the demand being very light. The outlook for apples is poor. The crop everywhere is large, and there is no demand except from the city trade. Seeds were fairly active and firm. The street was well supplied with poultry and game, which sold slowly to the retail trade at irregular prices.

Lake freights were rather quiet, and steady at the reduced rates of the previous evening, at 3¾c for corn to Buffalo, and 4¼c for wheat to do. Rail freights were quiet and nominally firmer, at 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 11½c for corn and 12c for wheat to New York, and 14c on corn via Buffalo to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 66,000 bu wheat, and 235,000 bu corn.

THE WHEAT WANTS OF ENGLAND.

Kenneth, Dowie & Co., of Liverpool, under date of Sept. 27, say: "Our requirements of wheat and flour, large as they may be, are not equal to those of 1875. It seems likely that the great exporting countries will be able to equal their former shipments; for America is thought to have as much, including what remains of her 1875 crop, India as much, and Russia more than was grown in 1875. The European crops also in France, Germany, Spain, Central Europe, and the South, have at least equal to those just compared. At the present time undoubtedly a proportion of the market's strength is derived from the weather, and a larger proportion from the state of politics."

The London *Times* says:

The wheat crop this year is the conclusion of a history full of alarms and surprises. Mr. Caird tells it very pleasantly in all its bearings and consequences, and reminds us, by the contrast of the mysterious and gloomy tone with which the state of life was always discussed as late as thirty years ago. In some respects the present state of things far surpasses the direct predictions of that day. We are dependent upon foreigners to an extent never then imagined. While the average consumption is about 23,000,000 qrs, or, as the customs returns state it, 100,000,000 hundredweights, during the last harvest year we have imported—happily, it seems, somewhat in excess of our wants—63,000,000 hundredweights, or not far from two-thirds of our whole consumption.

Half of this came from the United States, and so much of our wheat supply depends, therefore, not only on the good will of that country, but still more immediately on her commercial state, which is very variable. The profit itself has to be nicely calculated, and in Mr. Caird's opinion the prices which have lately prevailed yield little or no profit. Such a fact is slowly appreciated, but when the American farmers have once acted upon it and stopped supplies, it takes time to reverse that movement and meet a rising demand. Five per centum of our wheat imports come from British India,—where we have lately had to feed a famished population. A good deal comes from Turkey and Egypt, which, Mr. Caird observes, will have to send us wheat because they both want money, and can no longer get it by simply borrowing. He suggests, however, that in present circumstances Turkey cannot be depended on for any considerable supplies. France is too much in our own condition to be sure of sparing us wheat when we happen to want it; in fact, if she has not to compete with us in the open market, that is about as much as can now be expected. She has had a poor harvest of other grain and produce, and may want all her own wheat and more. The wheat crop of Canada is much lower than usual.

THE FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Custom-House Oct. 11: D. W. Irwin & Co., 3,000 bu barley; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 cask watch-jewels; Field, Leiter & Co., 12 cases dry goods; John H. Mather, 1 case files; Field, Leiter & Co., 38 cases dry goods; Leslie Carter, 2 casks earthenware; J. H. Mather, 1 case watch-keys; Wilson Brothers, 8 cases hosiery. Amount of duties collected, $6,837.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Tended to quietness, and to an easier range of prices, chiefly in sympathy with hogs, the supply of which is rather large for the season. Cutting is progressing freely, and the supply of available product is on the increase, though the offerings of spot stuff are not large, as a good deal of the current cutting has been contracted for ahead. Property for future was, however, offered more freely, and buyers were slow to take hold, some professing to anticipate lower rates as a consequence of increased supplies of hogs.

MESS PORK—Was rather more active, and declined 10@15c per brl for the year, while deliveries for this month were only a shade easier, and cash lots were unchanged under a moderate demand for new. Sales were reported of 300 brls cash (new, in lots) at $17.00; 1,000 brls seller October at $16.67½; and 9,500 brls seller the year at $14.95@15.05. Total, 11,000 brls. Also 140 brls back pork at $17.00. The market closed dull at $16.60@17.70 for cash; $16.55@16.57½ for seller October; $16.25@16.37½ for seller November; and $15.00@15.02½ for the year.

Extra prime pork was nominal at $13.50.

Liverpool dropped 4s per brl yesterday, to 78s for prime mess.

LARD—Was more active and rather weak, declining 5@10c per 100 lbs, the greatest fall being in lots for delivery during the year. There was no change in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 1,250 tcs cash at $10.25; 500 tcs seller October at $10.25; 1,000 tcs do (new) at $10.00; 4,500 tcs seller the year at $9.27½@9.35; and 250 tcs seller January at $9.32½. Total, 7,500 tcs. The market closed tame at $10.25@10.27½ for cash; $10.25@10.27½ for October; $9.95 seller November; and $9.27½@9.30 for seller the year; and $9.30 for January. Summer lard sold 25c per 100 lbs below the price of winter-rendered.

MEATS—Were quiet, and a shade easier for present delivery, with little change for future. There were several orders on the floor that were limited to figures below the views of sellers, though the latter offered their property more freely. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs shoulders (winter) at 6¼c; 100 boxes do on private terms; 20 boxes long clears at 8¼c; 40 boxes short clears at 9c; 300 boxes long and short clears on private terms; 100 boxes do seller December and January at 8¼c; 250 pcs green bellies at 9¼c; and 2,000 pcs green hams (19 lbs) at 9c.

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Loose	6¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Boxed	7	9	8¾	9
November, b	[illegible]	8¾	[illegible]	8¾
December, b	[illegible]	8¾	[illegible]	7¾
January, b	5¼	8¾		

Long and short clears quoted at 8¾c cash, 8¼@8¾c for November, and 8¼@8½c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 9@9¼c; long-cut hams, 11¼@12c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 11½@12c. Green hams, 9@10c.

Winter shoulders, loose, 6¾@7c; do short ribs, cash or seller October, 8¾@9c. No winter short clears or long clears on sale. Bacon quoted at 8c for shoulders, 9¾c for short ribs, 10@10¼c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all-canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess; $10.50@11.00 for extra mess; and $19.00@19.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8¼@8¾c for city, and 7@8c for country lots, according to condition. Sale was made of 100 brls city at 8¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. Buyers held off for a decline in prices, to correspond with that in wheat, but sellers were not willing to make concessions, the stock being too small to permit much competition. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters on private terms; 400 brls spring extras partly at $5.50; and 50 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 650 brls. The market closed steady at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50@7.00; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.75@6.00; medium do, $5.25@5.62½; shipping extras, $5.00@5.25; choice patents, $6.75@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $3.25@4.25. Rye flour, $4.00@4.25.

BRAN—Was quiet and easier, the offerings being in excess of the demand. Sales were 30 tons at $9.50 on track, and $9.75 free on board cars; also 20 tons from winter wheat at $10.00@10.50 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.25@16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and easier, declining 1⅜c, and then improving ½c, but closed 1⅛c lower than the latest figures of Tuesday. The public telegrams called the English markets dull and firm, while private advices reported them as easier, holders being willing to make concessions. The fine weather here, and the fact of rather large receipts (347 cars inspected into store), with very small shipments, also tended to bring out sellers, and the offerings were considerably in excess of the demand. There was apparently no inquiry for shipment except on the lower grades, which were moderately well sustained. There were buyers for the current receipts of No. 2, but only to fill local shorts, as the market is decidedly against the shipper, even on new, for which there is, however, a moderate demand on the seaboard. The lull in the prospect of a European war, the probability of free receipts here at least up to the advent of winter, and the fact that our market is relatively high, all weighed rather heavily on prices, as if the present situation continues our stock of wheat bids fair to be a big one at the close of navigation, instead of being very small, as they ought to be on the first edge of winter. New York was inactive, and Milwaukee dull. Seller November opened with one or two sales at $1.06¾, immediately dropped to $1.06, and then receded to $1.05½, sold up to $1.06⅛, when London was quoted firmer, and declined irregularly to $1.05¼ at the close. Seller December was quiet at $1.06¾@1.07¼, closing at $1.06¾@1.06⅞. Seller the month was little better than nominal at $1.06@1.06¼, closing at $1.06. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.06⅛. No. 2 do at $1.06, and No. 3 do at 97c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.08@1.08½; 32,800 bu No. 2 do at $1.05⅞@1.06; 2,400 bu old No. 2 at [illegible]; 10,600 bu new do at 97@97½c; 2,800 bu old rejected at 78c; 4,000 bu new do at 80c; and 1,800 bu by sample at 70c@$1.06¼ on track. Total, 62,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 250 bu No. 1 red at $1.10; 350 bu No. 2 do at $1.08¼; and 700 bu by sample at $1.10@$1.12. Total, $1,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in moderate request by local millers, but easier in sympathy with the general market. Sales were 4,400 bu No. 2 at $1.06@1.07; 700 bu by sample at $1.08@$1.08 on track; and 1,000 bu do at $1.10@$1.14 free on board cars. Total, 6,100 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active, and rather steady at a little above the latest prices of the preceding day, closing a shade higher, with a slight widening of the discount on November deliveries. Liverpool was dull, and unchanged, but New York was a shade firmer, probably in anticipation of higher freight rates from the West. Our receipts were larger, the arrivals by canal exceeding 115,000 bu, and the shipments of the previous day were only about half the receipts, while the firmer feeling in rail freights tended to check prices here, and sympathy with wheat also favored a decline. But holders were not anxious to make further concessions, and buyers for shipment took hold freely, while purchases for shipment were rather slow. Hence the speculative trading was less than usual. We note that several samples of new corn were exhibited, some of which were really fine looking, and dry enough for midwinter. Seller November opened at 42¾c, advanced to 43¼c, and fell back to 42¾c at the close. Seller the year sold at 41½@42⅛c, closing at 42c. Seller the month sold at 43½c, closing with cash No. 2 at 43½c. High mixed closed at 43½c, and rejected at 41¾c. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu high mixed at 43¾@43½c; 135,200 bu No. 2 at 43¼@43½c; 22,800 bu rejected at 41¼@42c; 5,200 bu by sample at 42¾@45c on track; and 2,000 bu do at 43@43¾ free on board cars. Total, 183,200 bu.

OATS—Were dull and ¼@½c lower, closing weak. The other markets were easier, and New York relatively lower than this market, and the offerings were fair, with buyers not inclined to take hold freely. Rejected and samples were in moderate request for shipment. Car-lots of No. 2 were taken early to fill contracts. No. 2 is relatively higher than in New York, and it is thought that much of the stock is held by parties who bought at high figures and are waiting for an opportunity to sell out without loss. It is said that several lots of regular and white No. 2 lately shipped to New York inspected equal to New York No. 2, and sold there at a heavy loss to the shipper. Seller October sold at 32¼@32¾c, closing at 32¾c. November sold at 32¼@33¾c, closing at 32¾c. Seller the year sold at 32½c. Cash sold early at 33c, and rejected at 24c. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu No. 2 at 33c; 1,200 bu do white at 33¼c; 14,400 bu rejected at 24c; 4,000 bu by sample at 27@35c on track; and 9,600 bu at 27@35c free on board. Total, 47,200 bu.

RYE—Was moderately active and ½c lower. Buyers insisted on a reduction, in consequence of the drop in wheat. No. 2 sold at 59¾c, and rejected was steady at 54c. November was quoted at 61@62c. Cash sales were reported of 8,400 bu No. 2 at 59¾c; 2,400 bu rejected at 54c; 400 bu by sample at 48c. Total, 11,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was moderately active, the trading being chiefly in car-lots, while futures were quiet. Prices ranged about the same as on the previous day. The decision of the Warehouse Commissioners made dealers more willing to trade in futures, but the offerings were small and the trading consequently limited. The receipts were liberal, and No. 2 was offered more freely, and sold in car-lots at 86@87c, and to arrive at 85½c. Seller the month was quiet at 86c, and November sold at 84½c, closing at 84@84½c. No. 3 opened stronger, but soon weakened under large offerings, selling at 48½@50c in A., D. & Co.'s, and closing at 48c, and at 43½@46c in N. S., closing at the inside. Rejected sold at 33½c. Samples were slow. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 85½c in Central, and 86@87c in A., D. & Co.'s; 18,800 bu No. 3 at 45½@50c; 2,000 bu rejected at 33½c; 8,400 bu by sample at 50c@$1.10 on track; and 3,200 bu at 40c@$1.00 delivered. Total, 39,400 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—180,000 bu at $1.05½@1.05¾ for November and $1.06⅝ for December.

Corn—10,000 bu at 42¾c for November.

Oats—5,000 bu for October at 33c.

Mess Pork—1,000 brls at $16.52½@16.57½ for October.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet, with sales of 750 brls at $16.50 for October, and $14.97½@15.00 for the year.

Lard was quiet, with a sale of 250 tcs at $9.27½ seller the year.

Sales were reported of 250 boxes long and short clears for December at $8.06¼.

Wheat was moderately active and easier. November sold at $1.05½@1.05¾, closing at $1.05¾. October sold at $1.04¾@1.05, closing at $1.04¾. December closed at $1.06¾.

Corn was quiet at 42¾@42⅞c for the month, 42¾c for November, 42½c for December, and 42c for the year.

Oats were quiet at 32¾c for October and 32¾c for November.

A vessel was taken for 18,000 bu wheat to Kingston at 7¼c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at $14.95@15.00 for the year, and 250 brls sold at $16.50 for October.

Lard was quiet at $10.25 for October, $9.40@9.50 for November, and $9.25@9.30 for the year. Sales 500 tcs at $9.27½ seller the year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.20.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand. Small lots are filled at the quoted prices, but concessions would probably be made for large orders: Choice green hurl, 6½@8c; medium hurl, red tipped, 5@6¼c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; green covers and inside, 4¼c; red tipped do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3@3½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—Remains without quotable change in values, but the market had a weak and unsettled tone, and, in some instances, holders are offering concessions from previous asking prices. The receipts continue large and some accumulation of stocks is noted. Following are the quotations: Choice to extra yellow, 28@30c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 15@17c.

BAGGING—There was a fair call for gunnies, and the late advance was firmly maintained. Grain bags were in limited demand only, and burlaps and wool also were dull. Prices range as follows: Stark A, 22½c; Peerless AA, 22c; Lewiston, 20½c; Montaup, 21½c; Ontario, 22c; American A, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; Otter Creek, 19½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, [illegible].

BEANS—Choice hand-picked beans were in firm request, and steady, at $1.50@1.65. A few poor lots were offered at 75c@$1.00.

CHEESE—Prices range the same as for a number of days past, where at the moment they are firmly held despite the continued dullness of trade. The present strength of the market is wholly due to the firm views of factorymen, and among jobbers there is no confidence in the stability of present prices. We quote: 11½@12½c for good to best, and at 5@10½c for inferior to fair.

COAL—Prices were unchanged, ranging as follows: Lackawanna, egg, $7.00@7.25; do, nut, $7.25@7.50; do, range, $7.50@7.75; Blossburg, $6.50; cannel, $12.00; Erie, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in fair request and firmer. It is said that many of the packers are supplied for a while. Stock is unchanged: Fork barrels, $1.00@1.05; flour do, 38@45c; salt barrels, 28c; lard tierces, $1.30; whisky barrels, $1.45@1.55; tierce staves, bucked, $20.00@22.00; pork-barrel staves, bucked, $15.00@18.00; whisky do, $25.00@30.00; flour-barrel staves, oak, $7.00@8.00; do elm, $5.50@6.50; flour headings, 5@6½c; hoop (flour), $4.00@5.00 per m; round do (do), $6.00@8.00 per m; tierce hoops, $12.00@15.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair demand and generally steady. Castor oil is higher and very firm owing to reports that the crop is short. Opium is easier. Acid, citric, $1.00@1.05; acid, tartaric, powdered, $[illegible]; ammonia, carb, 22@25c; [illegible]; borax, refined, [illegible]; bleaching powder, [illegible]; 40@45c; cochineal, Hond., 70@75c; chloroform, $[illegible]; glycerine, bulk, 17@22c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 30@35c; gum camphor, [illegible]; gum opium, $7.25@7.50; gum shellac, 38@40c; iodine, $3.75@4.00; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.75@5.00; oil, castor, $1.00@1.05 per gal; do lemon, $4.25@4.50; potash, chlor., [illegible]; potassium, iod., $2.65@2.75; quinine, sulph., oz, $2.60@2.65; red precip., $1.00@1.05; rhubarb, powd, $1.50@1.60; rochelle salts, [illegible]; [illegible], $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, [illegible]; silver nitrate, $[illegible]; soap, Castile, [illegible]; soda, bicarb., 4½@6c; sulphur, [illegible]; saccharine [illegible].

EGGS—Retailers were buying at 20@21c. The offerings were moderate but ample.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese are quoted at 53@54c, and mixed at 35@40c.

FISH—The market had no new features. Trade was good for this season of the year, and the general tenor of prices remains firm at the following quotations: No. 1 white fish, ½-brl, $4.00@4.10; No. 2 do, $3.25@3.50; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 shore, extra mess, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $[illegible]; No. 2, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 mackerel, large, $1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.40; family kits, $1.05@1.10; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.75; do, round, ½-brls, $[illegible]; Labrador herring, split, [illegible]; scaled herring, per box, 38@40c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75@8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was good, so far as foreign fruits were concerned. In domestic varieties there was but little doing. Prices remain unchanged: FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; Turkish prunes, 6¾@6⅞c; raisins, layers, old, $1.95@2.05; do, new, $2.30@2.40; loose Muscatel, old, $2.10@2.30; do, new, $2.55@2.65; Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7½c; citron, 25@27c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; Michigan do, 7@7¼c; North Carolina, sliced, 8½@9c; pared peaches, 16@17c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, new, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 18@19c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14½c; Brazils, 8¼@9c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 6@6½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5¼@6¼c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Domestic fruits were dull. The season for pears and grapes is about over, and the offerings are rather poor. The apple market is almost at a standstill, and the stock is increasing daily. No outside orders are coming in, the crop everywhere being large, and the stock is much in excess of the wants of the local trade. Cranberries are more plentiful. Apples, $1.25@2.00 per brl; peaches, 40@95c per basket; bears, 50@85c per basket; grapes, Concords, $2.25 per case of [illegible]; Delaware, $2.50@3.00 per case; Catawba, $2.00@2.50; cranberries, cultivated, $11.00@12.00 per brl; do wild, $8.00@9.00 per brl; California pears, shipping varieties, $2.50@3.25 per box; do grapes, $6.00 per case of 40 lbs; Sicily lemons, $9.00@10.00 per box; Malaga, $7.00@8.00. Louisiana oranges, $7.00@7.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was a very firm market for coffees and sugars, and prices of the latter were again advanced. The present firmness is not due to any activity in the demand, as there is really little movement at present, but is attributable to the fact that stocks are very light. Prices of most other lines are steady. We now quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6@6¼c; Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5@6¼c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 22¾@23¼c; good to prime do, 21½@22¼c; common to fair, 20@21¼c; roasting, 19@19¾c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Maracaibo, 20¾@22¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11⅜@11½c; A standard, 11⅛@11¼c; do No. 2, 10¾c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10½c; C No. 2, 10¼c; yellow C No. 1, 10@10¼c; choice brown, [illegible]; fair to prime do, [illegible]; common do, 9@9¾c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 72@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver-drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 63@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 63@65c; do prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 45@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 43@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 16½@17c; cloves, 48@52c; cassia, 26@28c; pepper, 17¾@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@18c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5½c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5¼@5½c; Banner, [illegible].

HAY—No. 1 timothy was in request for shipment, and firm at $11.50, and No. 2 sold at $9.50 free on board. Choice prairie was inquired for, and was nominally firm at $7.50@8.00. None was offered.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and firm. The receipts continue moderate, and are soon taken by local tanners and dealers. It is reported that the Eastern markets begin to show signs of weakness: Green city butchers, 5¼@6c; green cured, light and heavy, 7¾c; damaged, 5½c; part cured, 6½c; green salted kip, 7½c; green country, 5½@6c; green calf, 12c; flint hides, 13@15c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry-salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@60c.

HIGHWINES—Were in moderate demand, with no change in price. Sale was reported of 100 brls at $1.10 per gallon.

HOPS—Were active and firm at 20@25c for Wisconsin, and 25@40c for Eastern. The Western crop is passing into the hands of Western and Eastern dealers.

HONEY—The offerings are liberal, but there is little inquiry. White Western honey is quoted at 15@20c per lb, and California at 18c for extra, in 7 and 14 lb packages.

OILS—Turpentine was offered at 39c, a decline of 1c. Carbon, lard, linseed, and most other oils were steady and firm. We quote: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 20@20½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg, 22@23c; Snow White, 150 deg, test, 24@25c; do headlight, 175 deg, 24½@25c; extra lard (strictly winter), 95c; extra lard oil, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 52c; boiled, 57c; whale, winter-bleached, 68@70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 65@75c; turpentine, 39c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg, 35c; natural, 30 deg, 32c; reduced, 28 deg, 23@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were very dull and weak under liberal offerings. Chickens were quoted at $2.50@3.25, turkeys at 12c, and ducks at $2.50@3.00. Prairie chickens were slow at $4.00 and quail at $1.50. Wild ducks were in large supply and sold slowly at irregular prices. Mallards were quoted at $2.00 and small ducks at $1.25@1.50.

POTATOES—There was some inquiry for choice for shipment, but the offerings were light. Most peachblows were offered, but they were rather slow. Mixed lots were dull. Peachblows were quoted at 60@67½c, early rose at 60@65c for choice, and 55c for common. Sweet potatoes sold at retail at $2.50@2.75 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and firm under moderate receipts at $1.85@1.90 for prime to extra and $1.77½@1.82½ for fair to good seed. Clover was firmer at $7.35@7.60 for prime medium. Flax was in fair request at $1.25@1.30.

SALT—Was steady under a fair inquiry. Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; ground alum, $1.40 per sack of 200 lbs.

TEAS—The market was fairly active and firm at the annexed prices:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@45c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 65@68c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Remains steady at $7.50 for maple, $6.50 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs.

WOOL—Was in good demand and firm. The receipts are light and the stock small, and in few hands: Tub-washed, 39@41c; fair to good do, 35@37c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 30@35c; medium unwashed, 25@26c; fine do, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,625	8,689	609
Tuesday	2,269	15,999	1,020
Wednesday	4,200	18,000	1,600
Total	9,094	42,688	3,229
Same time last week	11,922	46,184	5,068
Week before last	14,802	31,695	1,901
Shipments—			
Monday	1,430	3,422	
Tuesday	902	2,916	477
Total	2,332	6,338	477

CATTLE—The market was fairly active and firm. Favorable Eastern advices called out a free demand from shippers, and, as the supply of suitable shipping cattle was small, holders were enabled to obtain slightly better prices than on either of the two preceding days of the week. The light receipts also had the effect to give more tone to the market for the common sorts, though the reported sales do not indicate any improvement in prices. The range of sales was $2.00@5.25. At the latter figure James Jackson sold two carloads of extra steers averaging 1,474 lbs. Shippers paid $3.25@4.15 for common to medium steers, and $4.40@4.85 for good to choice. The purchases of feeders and the home trade were mostly at $2.50@3.00. Brown, Thompson & Co. sold some 500 head of Montana and Wyoming cattle at $3.25@3.85. Veals were wanted at $2.50@5.25 per 100 lbs. The offerings were few.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	$4.60@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,400 to 1,250 lbs	3.25@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.25@2.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.40@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.00
Texas—Through droves	2.00@3.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.50@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	1,474	$5.25	57 Wyoming	970	$3.40
56	1,462	5.10	42 Wyoming	791	3.35
31	1,460	4.87½	39 Wyoming	1,019	3.70
14	1,473	4.15	42 Wyoming	934	3.40
23	1,415	4.85	18	1,140	3.70
32	1,404	4.85	16	1,073	3.50
19	1,453	4.85	18	1,019	3.40
97	1,366	4.62½	14	969	3.10
61	1,407	4.65	36	857	3.25
17	1,355	4.50	19	947	3.20
30	1,373	4.70	10	1,039	3.25
29	1,369	4.70	10	1,017	3.20
32	1,378	4.60	35	1,002	3.20
13	1,330	4.50	19	835	2.90
18	1,240	4.60	35 stockers	883	3.00
10	1,310	4.50	17 stockers	868	3.00
17	1,283	4.40	19	909	3.00
16	1,270	4.40	18	921	2.80
101	1,222	4.35	21 Texas	921	2.80
33	1,272	4.30	22 cows	863	2.62½
87	1,365	4.20	10 cows	834	2.50
18	1,194	4.20	37	903	2.60
15	1,183	4.15	24 cows	877	2.50
18	1,155	4.15	21 cows	848	2.75
16	1,165	3.87½	48 cows	831	2.75
76	1,028	3.75	18 cows	733	2.30
12	1,188	3.50	20 cows	831	3.00
12	1,167	3.50	24 cows	734	2.55
18	1,027	3.65	23 cows	883	2.75
74 Montana	1,171	3.85	34 cows	750	2.80
88 Montana	1,233	3.85	21	908	2.75
91 Montana	1,218	3.85	17	928	2.75

HOGS—At prices averaging 10c higher than those current at the beginning of the week there was a moderately active hog-market. The weaker tone of the market was mainly due to the liberal receipts, though the fact that the product was quoted lower had something to do with the general feeling of doubt in the yards. Sales were noted at $5.65@6.00 for common to prime heavy, and at $6.00@6.10 for fair to prime bacon grades. A few lots of choice light were taken early at $6.15, and extra heavy at $6.20@6.30. Inferior grades sold at $3.00@5.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]								

SHEEP—There was a good demand at previous quotations—choice grades ruling a trifle firmer. Sales were reported at $2.75@4.75 for poor to extra—the bulk at $3.25@4.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—BEEVES—Receipts 2,020, against 3,860 same time last week; quality fair; market very quiet, with a slight advance on common and medium cattle; extra and fancy steers sold at 10¾@11c; ordinary to prime native steers, 8½@10¼c; decent to fair Colorado and Texas steers, 8½@9½c; the best two carloads cattle in market averaged upwards of 1,700 lbs, and sold at 10¾@10¾c; 1at steers, 1,400@1,500 lbs, 9¼@10c; about 20 car-loads arrived late and unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 10,400, against 8,440 same time last week; market fair, but closed a shade weaker; common to prime sheep, 4@5½c, with a few choice at 6c; common to prime lambs, 5¼@7¼c, with a few extra and fancy State and Canada lambs at 7½@7¾c; several car-loads unsold.

SWINE—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 7,320, against [illegible] same time last week; several lots State and Ohio hogs alive at 6¼@6¾c; market closed about steady.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,275; total for the week, 9,880; market moderately active; fresh arrivals mainly consigned through; all good stock disposed of at full strong yesterday's rates; sales 100 cars.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,400; total for the week, 15,200; market fairly active; sales of 13 cars at full strong opening prices of the week; yards bare of stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,100; total for the week, 19,000; all good offerings disposed of; Yorkers, $5.05@6.15; heavy, $6.20@6.30; about 9 cars common unsold.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Dull; prices ⅛c lower; very best, 4¾@5¼c; first quality, 4@4¾c; medium or good fair quality, 3@4c; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, 2½@3c; most sales at 3@4¼c; receipts, 3,379; sales, 2,739.

HOGS—Moderate demand; prices ⅛c lower; corn-fed, 8@8½c; few extra, 8¾c; stillers, 7¾@8c; receipts, 4,084.

SHEEP—In good demand for good grades; others dull; range, 4@5¼c; receipts, 46.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 765 head, 6 cars through and 39 for sale here; total for two days, 2,159 head; supply light; demand good; nearly all sold out at about last week's prices; best, $5.60; medium to good, $4.50@4.75; common to fair, $3.50@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.50; bulls, $2.50@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,080 head; total for two days, 6,105; Yorkers, $6.00@6.10; Philadelphia, $6.40@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head; total for two days, 6,600; selling at $4.00@5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—HOGS—Strong demand; active; Yorkers, $5.70@5.85; bacon, $5.75@6.00; butchers', $5.90@6.15; fancy, $6.20.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; only local demand.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common light, $5.00@5.75; fair to good light, $5.85@6.70; heavy, $5.95@6.25; receipts, 1,345; shipments, 1,300.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was more active, being better supplied with lumber, which drew out several local buyers. The sales were chiefly of common stuff. Prices were unchanged, being quoted as follows: Piece stuff, $7.00@7.25; common inch, $8.00@8.50; fair to good boards and strips, $9.00@12.00. Lath, $1.15@1.20. Shingles, $2.00@2.25.

At the yards trade was fair at unaltered prices:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50
First common siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@23.00
Box boards, A	33.00
Box boards, B	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	28.00@32.00
B stock boards	20.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.00@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.00@10.50
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 24 in	9.25@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.25@1.50
A shingles	2.30@2.80
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 5d; spring, No. 1, 9s 0d; No. 2, 8s 2d; white, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s 1d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 23s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 80s. Lard, 49s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—2 p. m.—PORK—78s.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—Latest.—COTTON—Buoyant; 5 15-16@6 3-16d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 12,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California white wheat, 10s 1d@10s 4d; do club, 10s 5d@10s 8d; red Western spring, 8s 2d@9s 0d; do winter, 9s 5d@9s 7d. Flour—Western canal, 22s 6d@24s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 6d@28s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 50s@55s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 78s. Prime mess beef, 70s. American lard, 49s. Cheese—Fine American, 49s. Bacon—Long clear, 45s 6d; short clear, 48s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 43s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11s 0d; refined, 18s 6d@19s.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d; pale, 14s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 17¾@18s.

TALLOW—43s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 11.—PETROLEUM—43¼.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Demand for wheat less active and market scarcely so firm; export inquiry light and mainly to complete shipments; millers only bought to supply pressing wants; bulk of sales winter wheat; sales of 104,000 bu at $1.00@1.10 for old ungraded spring; $1.10 for old No. 3 Chicago; $1.21 for small parcel new No. 2 Chicago; shippers bid $1.20 for full lots and held at $1.21; poor white Western $1.20; old and new mixed No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.13@1.24 for extra choice white Michigan, and $1.29 for 8,000 bu fair No. 1 white Michigan. Rye quiet and without material change in price. Corn opened a shade firmer, with moderate export and home trade demand, and closed about steady at the figures current yesterday; sales 107,000 bu at 56½@57c for steamer mixed graded and ungraded; 58c for steamer yellow; 58@59c for ungraded Western mixed; 57@58c for No. 1; 58@60c for Western yellow; 57½c for No. 2 white Western; 57@58c for sail mixed. Oats dull, and parcels on track again a shade lower; sales of 36,000 bu at 29@44c for mixed and 32@48c for white Western and State; 30@35½c for No. 3 white; 36½c for No. 2; 40c for No. 2 white; 40c on track for old white Western; 30@44c for new mixed Western; 35@41c for white Western.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Tonnage of all classes extremely slow in movement, with a moderate supply available; rates unchanged, though tame; to Liverpool per steamer, grain-room nominally 8¼d; by sail 12,000 bu grain, 7½@8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork continued dull and values about nominal; sales 178 brls new mess on spot at $17.00@17.25; 1,000 brls prime mess on private terms; no transactions reported in futures; October quoted at $16.85@16.90; at second call, for October $16.75 bid and $16.90 asked; for November, $15.80 bid and $16.50 asked; for the remainder of the year, $15.50 bid and $16.00 asked; for February, 1877, $15.50 bid and $16.10 asked. Cut meats without much trade; middles steady, but business continued light; quoted at 9¼@9¾c for Western long clear, together for December, at 8¾c. Lard lower, and market closed heavy, with transactions to a fair extent; sales of 500 tcs prime steam spot at $10.55@10.60; 1,950 tcs for November at $9.95@9.97½; 5,000 tcs sellers' option for the remainder of the year at $9.67½@9.75, closing at $9.70.

SUGAR—Refined in fair demand; raw firm but quiet at 9¼@9½c for fair to good refining; 9⅜c for prime; and 9¾@10c for centrifugal.

TALLOW—Market quiet and steady; sales of 60,000 lbs prime at 8⅝c per lb.

WHISKY—Market dull; sales of 50 brls at $1.12 per gallon. Alcohol nominal at $2.12 per gallon, wine measure.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—COTTON—Market dull; 11@11 3-16c; futures steady; October, 11 1-32@11 1-16c; November, 11 5-32c; December, 11 5-16@11 11-32c; January, 11½@11 17-32c; February, 11 11-16@11 23-32c; March, 11 15-16c; April, 12 1-16@12 3-32c; May, 12¼@12 9-32c; June, 12 3-32c; July, 12 9-16@12 19-32c; August, 12 11-16@12 23-32c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 11,000 brls; still in buyers' favor; only very limited demand; No. 2, $3.15@4.00; super State and Western, $4.50@5.00; common to good extra, $5.20@5.30; good to choice, $5.35@5.50; white wheat extra, $5.55@7.75; extra Ohio, $5.20@6.75; St. Louis, $5.25@5.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.25@9.00. Rye flour steady; $4.75@5.15.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet, but steady; Western, $2.75@3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 97,000 bu; less active; slightly in buyers' favor; ungraded spring, $1.00@1.10; No. 3 Milwaukee old and new mixed, $1.12; amber Indiana, new, $1.24@1.25; do Tennessee, $1.25; do Michigan, $1.28; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.20@1.21; No. 3 do, old, $1.10; winter red Western, new, $1.18@1.20; white Western, poor, $1.20; extra white Michigan, $1.34. Rye—Market dull; Western, 70@72c; State, 80@90c. Barley heavy; 6-rowed State, 90c; malt quiet and unchanged. Corn opened a shade firmer; moderate demand; receipts, 87,000 bu; low mixed, graded, 57@57¼c; mixed steam, 56½@57c; no grade, 57¼@58c; mixed, sail, 57@58c; mixed graded, 57½c; yellow Western, 58@60c; white Western, 57½c. Oats unchanged; light business.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm; yearlings, 10@20c; new Eastern, 27@33c; New York State, new, 27@28c; California, 35@38c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but firm; Rio cargoes, 18@19¾c in gold; jobbing, 18@20½c in gold. Sugar quiet; firm; fair to good refining, 9¼@9½c; prime, 9¾c; refined firm. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 13¼c; refined, 26c; cases, 30c; naphtha, city, 14c.

TALLOW—Quiet, but steady; 8⅝c.

RESIN—Strained unchanged.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady; 34c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 22@24c.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 19@24c; California do, 19@24c; common do, 19@22c.

WOOL—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece, 29@50c; pulled, 22@40c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 13@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; new mess, $17.00@17.25. Beef quiet; middles quiet; Western long clear, 9⅜c. Lard—Market easier; closing heavy; prime steam, $10.55@10.60; November, $9.95@9.97½.

BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 16@30c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.12.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake firm; 21c. Pig iron dull and unchanged; Scotch, 26@28½c; American, 19@22c. Russia sheeting-iron, 11@11½c gold. Nails firm; cut, $3.10; clinch, $4.60@5.35; horse-shoe No. 8, 20@26c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—COTTON—Steady with a good demand; sales 420 bales.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm for supers and medium extras, and some sales higher; superfine fall, $3.50@4.00; extra fall, $4.25@4.50; double extra fall, $4.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat higher. No. 2 red fall, $1.20@1.21; No. 3 do, $1.10¼ cash; $1.10¾ October. Corn dull and drooping; Western mixed, 43@43¾c cash; 40¾c bid for October. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 white, 32¼@32¾c; rejected, 27@30c. Rye steady and firm; sample lots prime to fancy Minnesota, 90c@$1.20.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Pork market dull; jobbing, $17.50. Lard steady and unchanged; summer steam, $10.12½@10.25. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon—Market easier; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10@10¼c; clear, 10¼@10½c; offered freely at inside price at the close.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 15,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—COFFEE—Rio, 18@19¼c; Java, 21@22c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $17.25@17.75. Lard, $10.50@11.00.

FLOUR—Market dull; extras, $4.00@4.37½; spring wheat, extra family, $5.50@7.00; winter wheat, $5.75@6.25; patent, $7.50@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Pennsylvania and Western red, $1.20@1.23; amber, $1.25@1.28; white, $1.25@1.35. Corn quiet; mixed, 56½@56¾c; yellow, 58¼c. Oats—Market dull; Ohio, 33@34c; white Western, 35@42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady; 25½@26c.

WHISKY—$1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu.

BUTTER—Firm; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 32@34c; firsts, 30@31c; Western extras, 28@30c; firsts, 23@25c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western, 8@11¼c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 23@24c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; less active; No 2 Western red, $1.20; No. 3 do, $1.25; Pennsylvania do, $1.25@1.28. Corn—Western mixed, 56½@57c. Oats firm; fairly active; white Western, 40@42c; mixed Western, 38@42c. Rye steady and firm; 60@65c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; active.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 12@12¼c; refined, nominally 26c.

COFFEE—Strong, buoyant, and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.15½@1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,900 bu; corn, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 74,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.14; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.17; No. 2 do, $1.10; extra white Michigan, $1.22; amber Michigan, $1.16¾; October, $1.16¾; November, $1.18¾; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.09; No. 1 red winter, $1.23; No. 2 do, $1.15; November, $1.17; No. 3 red, $1.08¾; rejected red, $1.01. Corn quiet and steady; high mixed, 47c; no grade, 46¼c; damaged, 44¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c; white, 37¼c; Michigan, 33c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 3,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $3.50@4.37½; common extras, $4.37½@5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@7.25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5.75@6.50; Illinois, $6.00@7.50; St. Louis, $6.50@8.00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, $7.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; demand steady; new mixed and yellow Western, 62@64c. Oats unsettled; No. 1 white, 40@50c; No 2 do, 40@48c; mixed, 38@47c; rejected, 40@45c.

WOOL—Upward tendency on some grades, but quotations unchanged; good demand for fleece wool; stocks further reduced; very light supply of desirable grades.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 11.—COTTON—Firm, unchanged, and quiet.

FLOUR—Good demand; firm.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; choice white, $1.25; amber, $1.20. Corn quiet and steady. Oats quiet and unchanged; white, 35@38c. Rye dull. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $17.25. Lard dull; steam, 10⅛c. Bulk meats light demand; holders firm; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¼@9⅜c. Bacon dull and firm; 7¾@8c; 9¾c; 10@10¼c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.10.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of 3,000 bu Ohio red winter at $1.20. Corn dull; 4,500 bu by sample sold at 51c; No. 2 held at about 51½c. Oats little demand; nominally unchanged. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—CORN MEAL—Demand fair; prices higher; held at $2.50.

Others unchanged.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—COTTON—Active; shade higher; sales 6,000 bales; good ordinary, 9¾@9⅞c; low middling, 10⅜@10½c; middling, 10⅝@10¾c; good middling, 10¾@10⅞c; middling fair, 11⅛@11¼c; fair, 12¼@12⅜c; receipts, net, 2,700; gross, 3,000; exports to Liverpool, 3,400; stock, 94,000.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; mixed, 10 3-16c; net receipts 3,450 bales; sales, 3,458.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.—Cotton firm; middling, 10c; net 827 bales; sales, 3,000; exports coastwise, 228.

GALVESTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton strong; middling, 9¾c; net, 2,037 bales; gross, 3,180; sales, 2,037; exports coastwise, 2,873.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton firm; middling, 10¼c; net receipts, 3,340 bales; sales, 1,500; exports coastwise, 2,222.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Business is quiet in all branches of the trade. Cotton goods were in moderate demand and steady. Cheviots were in fair request. Prints were less active but firm in price. Wide prints were dull. Ginghams were quiet. Shawls and hosiery were sluggish. Felt skirts were in steady request. Woolen goods, flannels, and blankets were in light demand.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 11.—Spirits turpentine firm; 30½c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 test, 23c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11.—Petroleum quiet; crude, $3.45 at Parker's; refined, 25½@26c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Cheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, St. Joseph, sundries; prop Charles Rutz, Manistee, lumber; prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore; prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing; prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries; schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber; schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber; schr William Sturges, Manistee, lumber; schr F. Lester, Manistee, lumber; schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber; schr Phillips, Manistee, lumber; schr D. A. Wells, Cleveland, coal; schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, lumber; schr L. A. Johnson, White Lake, lumber; schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ketchum, Glenn Harbor, lumber; schr H. P. Baldwin, Duncan City, lumber; schr Venus, Ludington, lumber; schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber; schr Kearsarge, White Lake, lumber; schr L. S. Vanvelkenburg, Traverse Bay, wood; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. M. Forrest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Live Oak, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber; schr Beloit, Muskegon, bark; schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber; schr Collingwood, Green Bay, wood; schr S. G. Andrews, Traverse Bay, wood; schr Alice B. Norris, Buffalo, coal; schr E. C. L., Traverse City, lumber; schr Raleigh, Ludington, lumber; schr Coral, White Lake, lumber; schr D. Sickles, Manistee, lumber; schr Perry Hannah, Green Bay, telegraph poles; schr L. A. Burnham, Ludington, lumber; schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber; schr D. S. Tiler, Marinette, lumber; schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber; schr J. & R. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr Lena Johnson, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jane Bell, Escanaba, iron ore; barge Jesse Linn, Escanaba, iron ore; tug J. J. Hageman, Escanaba, light; scow A. H. Naper, Manistee, lumber; schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr C. Neilsson, Buffalo, 21,407 bu corn; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 10 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 12 brls whisky, 30 pails tobacco, and sundries; prop Truesdell, St. Joe, sundries; prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 15,942 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 9,937 bu barley; prop D. W. Rust, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn; schr Peshtigo, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn; schr S. L. Watson, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn; schr R. Mott, Oconto, 5,000 lbs coffee; prop M. Groh, Manistee, 20 tons hay, 2 tons feed; schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, 10 brls pork, 10 brls beef, 4 tons coal, and sundries; prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 30,913 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 200 brls corn-meal, 404 bags flaxseed, 24 brls oil; schr F. B. Stockbridge, Moran Bay, 10 brls pork, 1 brl hams, 1 tc lard, and sundries; schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, 21,237 bu corn; schr Butts, Buffalo, 30,778 bu corn; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 20 brls pork, 29 pails lard, 6 brls liquor, and sundries; schr M. Thompson, White Lake, 10 brls pork; Allegheny, Erie, 41,500 bu corn; schr N. Redington, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Freights were more active at 4¼c for wheat, and 3¾@4c for corn to Buffalo. Charters—Schr Mongaugon, wheat, at 4¼c; schr Crosthwaite, wheat at 4¼c; schrs J. P. March, Watson, and Homer, corn at 4c, and schrs E. Spray and D. E. Bailey, corn at 3¾c. Capacity, 48,000 bu wheat and 235,000 bu corn. In the afternoon the schr Hartford for 18,000 bu wheat to Kingston at 7¼c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Dull and unchanged. Mr. Hiram H. Smith reports: Scotia and Queen City, coal Erie to Chicago, 50c; schr Niagara, to arrive, do; schr A. Cobb, salt to Cleveland, 3c, and coal thence to Chicago, 50c; schr Rush, stave-bolts, Buck Horn to Buffalo, p. t. Capt. George W. Bone reports: Schr J. C. Harrison, coal to Chicago, 40c; schr D. S. Austin, coal to Milwaukee, do; steam barge Chauncey Hurlburt, coal to Bay City, 50c. Capt. Thomas Collins reports: Schr Melvina, coal to Green Bay, 50c; schr R. J. Gibbs, stone to Cleveland, $1.75 per cord; schr Correspondent, cement to Cleveland, 4c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.—There was a light inquiry for grain vessels to-day, and 4½c would, no doubt, have been readily paid for wheat to Buffalo, but there were no vessels offered, and won't be very apt to be any before Thursday, as there are none here ready to charter. Kingston rates are firm at 7½c.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—Freights are firm and unchanged. Wheat to Oswego, 5c; to Kingston, 5½c; to Buffalo, 2½c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—The schr Frank Crawford has been docked by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to have a leak stopped....There was quite a large lumber fleet at the market yesterday....The Baldwin arrived here yesterday with her mizzen main rigging split....The Negaunee is getting a new squaresail yard....The schr Higgie and Jones has gone into dry-dock to have her bottom calked....The tug Hageman arrived here yesterday, having in tow the schr Alice B. Norris, which went ashore on St. Martin's Reef, Green Bay, during the recent gale. The Norris is leaking badly, and had a steam-pump on board to keep her afloat....The Colin Campbell, which arrived here yesterday, had her bulwarks stove in by one of her own barges while out on the lake during the recent gale.

THE VILAS.—The crew of the capsized schr Jos. Vilas, of which disaster a full account appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, arrived here yesterday morning. The crew consisted of Capt. Johnson and five men, all of whom were saved by the heroic Capt. Burke, of the schr Andrew Jackson. Capt. Johnson had but little to add to what has already been published in this paper. He is full of praise of the heroism and humanity displayed by the gallant Captain and crew of the vessel which picked them up. She sprang a leak, he says, during Monday night, and Tuesday morning at about 11 o'clock she rolled over and broke up. The crew floated on rafts improvised from planks and portions of the wreck until after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were picked up by the Jackson, which had to round to five times before all the men were rescued, and all this during a very severe gale. This is the vessel which the Captain of the Annie Tomine saw capsized Monday morning. If the Captain of the vessel had displayed the same nerve and heroism which the Captain of the Jackson did, the unfortunate crew might have been saved much suffering. The Vilas was owned by Mr. George A. Wigeland, of this city, and was valued at $3,000, and her cargo of lumber at $1,800. There was no insurance on the hull or the cargo.

ANOTHER SCHOONER CAPSIZED.—A capsized schooner was seen by the barge Mars last Thursday off Muskegon. Her name could not be made out, and but little attention could be paid to her, as the Mars was in distress herself at the time, and subsequently went ashore. The ill-fated craft was of medium size and had a new foresail.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 11.—DOWN—Props Abercorn, Winslow, Empire State, St. Albans, Colorado, Japan with Allegheny, Oscar Townsend and consort, Inter-Ocean and consort; schrs Champion, Taylor, Jane Ralston.

UP—Props Mary Jarecki, City of Toledo, Tuttle and consort; Jarvis Lord and consort.

WIND—Northwest, brisk; weather fine.

The steam barge Nahant is ashore in Waiska Bay, well out. She will require considerable labor before she can be released.

The prop Empire State passed down last night with the schr Jane Ralston in tow, with which she collided on Lake Huron. The extent of damage was not ascertained, but doubtless small.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 11—11 p. m.—DOWN—Props Porter, Chamberlain, Sanilac, Fessenden, Roanoke, St. Joseph, Nahant, Allegheny and barges; schrs Michigan, Oneonta, Libbie Nau.

UP—Prop Benton; schrs Our Son, Northwest, C. K. Nims, J. W. Doane.

WIND—Southwest, fresh; weather fine.

Prop Nahant, which was ashore in Waiska Bay, got off and passed down to-night.

Schr Light Guard, which was ashore on Middle Island Reef, was released this morning and towed into Tawas.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 11.—ARRIVED—Seneca, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn; John Carter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Cataract, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Rover, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; Monte Christo, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minonk, 6,000 bu corn; J. D. Lenard, Joliet, 6,000 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; prop Whale, Seneca, 2,700 bu corn; Friendship, Seneca, 6,500 bu corn; Omaha, Morris, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Morning Light, Ottawa, 1,827 posts, 500 brls salt; Dearpack, Joliet, 9 m lumber, 95 m shingles; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,500 bu wheat; prop Victor, Peru, 67,582 ft lumber, 4,400 lath; Gipsey Queen, Peru, 83,933 ft lumber, 8,900 lath; prop Dr. Hanley, Joliet, 30 tons merchandise; North Star, Joliet, 83,718 ft lumber; Metropolis, Peoria, 94,340 ft lumber; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 80 m lumber, 20 m shingles.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The schr Mocking Bird is ashore at Port Colborne. A tug, pump, etc., will be sent from here to-night. The tug Sill got on the rocks in the river above the Ohio street bridge. She lies careened over, partly full of water. The storm has subsided, and the weather-bound fleet gone on their way. The tug Crowell, with lighter, steam-pump, etc., goes to-night to the aid of the schr Harvest Queen, ashore at Port Dover, cargo of coal. The schr J. R. Bentley, ashore at the mouth of the river, is being lightered off. The barge Kentucky, missing from the propeller Tioga's tow, is ashore above Grand River.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 11.—ASHORE—The schr Harvest Queen, of Erie, went ashore above Port Colborne yesterday. It is expected that she can be pulled off by a tug.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alaska; schr Starling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The vessel ashore at Pilot Island proves to be the Jane Bell. She has a cargo of iron ore on board. The tug Welcome is trying to release her.....The scow George Neville was seen on Saturday last at [illegible] with her bulwarks and [illegible] constant contact with [illegible] towed the Annie Vought [illegible] the Straits, into Buffalo [illegible] the heavy weather prevail[illegible] unseaworthiness of the [illegible] Northampton arrived at [illegible] Sunday night. On the [illegible] burg her foreboom, [illegible] were carried away [illegible] gear was disarranged [illegible] says: "The large sch[illegible] reached port yesterday [illegible] Lake Erie Saturday nig[illegible] knock away some bulwar[illegible] water. During the pas[illegible] Thursday night, a sailor [illegible] from Painesville, O., wa[illegible] drowned." A Boston [illegible] American fishing fleet [illegible] 400 sail, having from [illegible] quite a respectable ma[illegible] catches of mackerel for[illegible] amounting to some 200,[illegible] the fishing on the Ameri[illegible] lent thus far this season [illegible] rence Bay and off Prince [illegible] the Detroit *Tribune*: "[illegible] fell about fifteen inches [illegible] owing to the heavy win[illegible] The iron prop Cuba passe[illegible] with a comparatively lig[illegible] had her usual heavy dr[illegible] obliged to remain in p[illegible] the lime-kiln passage."

THE GALE AT GRAND [illegible] southeast wind that has b[illegible] Haven for years prevaile[illegible] Monday, and a very heav[illegible] the shore. The schr H. [illegible] the schr Minnie Corlette [illegible] Island Queen, of Grand H[illegible] & Whitesell), loaded wit[illegible] during the afternoon no[illegible] The schr Two Charlies, [illegible] Brouwer, of Grand Ha[illegible] o'clock p. m., and soon a[illegible] crews of all the vessels [illegible] by surf-boats from the [illegible] crew of the Corlette were [illegible] counts, and refused to c[illegible] beached are yet in good co[illegible] ble will be saved.

Capt. Connell, of the [illegible] his crew, did good servi[illegible] trial.

The following crafts [illegible] Haven during the storm: [illegible] Frederick, Skinner, and [illegible] Tibbets, Elm City, U. S. [illegible]

FIR[illegible]

AT TOL[illegible]

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 11.—[illegible] destroyed by the fire in [illegible] ell and Rowland Lumber [illegible] upward of 10,000,000 fee[illegible] over $100,000, with $[illegible] uted as follows: Frankli[illegible] Queen, Liverpool and L[illegible] shire, Manchester, Eng[illegible] Commercial, Glasgow, [illegible] Fire and Marine, [illegible] Dayton, $3,000; St. L[illegible] Boston, $3,000; Standa[illegible] $3,000; Buffalo, $3,000; [illegible] $3,000; Dayton, $1,000 [illegible] $1,000; Citizens', Newar[illegible] York Central, $2,500; K[illegible] $2,500; St. Nicholas, [illegible] mania, Newark, $2,500 [illegible] City of Providence, R. [illegible] New York, $2,000; L[illegible] Globe, $15,000.

AT COLORA[illegible]

DENVER, Col., Oct. [illegible] evening, at Colorado Spr[illegible] Bacon's livery stable, [illegible] burned on that side do[illegible] and, crossing Cascade [illegible] buildings on the other si[illegible] ence's boot and shoe sto[illegible] ings were consumed in a[illegible]

IN CHI[illegible]

The alarm from Box [illegible] was caused by the burning [illegible] of No. 129 Spring street, [illegible] Henry Muehlhausen. Da[illegible] fully covered by insuran[illegible] of Missouri. The prop[illegible] valued at $200, two cows [illegible] of hay and harness worth [illegible]

AT OMAH[illegible]

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—[illegible] the Union Pacific depot [illegible] the ladies' waiting-room [illegible] the extent of about $1,50[illegible] damaged by breakage a[illegible] of $2,500 to $3,000; fully [illegible] in the Ætna of Hartford [illegible] and Hartford.

AT MOUNT WA[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. [illegible] Washington, Ky., yester[illegible] drug store, the Grange [illegible] Barnes' cabinet shop, and [illegible] loss is $3,000 to Little, $[illegible] Grange $550.

PINE BLU[illegible]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct[illegible] certained that the Pine B[illegible] of incendiaries. The lo[illegible] 000. The insurance is [illegible]

AT SANDY H[illegible]

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct[illegible] ness portion of Sandy Hill [illegible] last night. The losses ar[illegible]

French Vita[illegible]

M. Leroy Beaulieu, con[illegible] *Débats* on the French vital [illegible] stress on the fact that the [illegible] chiefly consists in an unu[illegible] which cannot be expected [illegible] nies that the low birth-rate [illegible] celibacy, remarking that [illegible] 303,118 marriages, while [illegible] had only 251,160, though it [illegible] is only 10 per cent higher, [illegible] remain stationary, or, ra[illegible] from 1819 to 1846 and 186[illegible] that the diminishing propo[illegible] to the whole population o[illegible] lessening their prestige an[illegible] ty of their laws, manners [illegible] grants are the best comp[illegible] that the increased foreign [illegible] ductions, on which nationa[illegible] is incompatible with a stat[illegible] Leroy Beaulieu concludes [illegible] verse is becoming Anglo-[illegible] is what grieves and alarm[illegible]

The North Ame[illegible]

Henry Adams and Hen[illegible] some years past editors o[illegible] *Review*, concluded, with[illegible] the publishers, it seems, [illegible] number largely to the dis[illegible] Republican administra[illegible] to the Southern St[illegible] of their course wa[illegible] the number was la[illegible] publication, and conseque[illegible] ber appears with the [illegible] notice printed under th[illegible]

The editors of the *North* [illegible] ing retired from the manag[illegible] difference of opinion with [illegible] political character of the [illegible] rather than cause an indefi[illegible] have allowed the number t[illegible] had been given to it, with[illegible] ting the *Review* to the opi[illegible]

A Royal Fam[illegible]

Paris Correspondence [illegible]

The 23d of February last [illegible] signan and King of Arm[illegible] starvation. The 3d of A[illegible] nia Luzzi, died equally p[illegible] without so much as [illegible] She, like her husband, wa[illegible] ter's Field. Three of the [illegible] ted into the Orphan Asyl[illegible] were taken by a poor [illegible] who, touched by their [illegible] them a home. It is belie[illegible] thorities of Milan will [illegible] three descendants of twel[illegible] Kings. The Czar Nichola[illegible] de Lusignan, $1,000 a ye[illegible] war, when the latter for[illegible] openly espousing the Fre[illegible]

A Bride Not [illegible]

Santa Rosa [illegible]

A unique wedding took [illegible] last Sunday, at the re[illegible] citizens. The happy pa[illegible] Creek Mountains. The [illegible] 19 or 20 years of age, and [illegible] some 19 summers had li[illegible] py twain left for Texas [illegible] told the bride quietly [illegible] ladies that she "guessed [illegible] one what was married yo[illegible]

Four Hundred Pounds [illegible]

Green Bay [illegible]

The Bursie Brothers, [illegible] more, inform us that [illegible] times secured a consider[illegible] by hunting out the "[illegible] ago they found a tree [illegible] they secured about fift[illegible] five years ago they found [illegible] 400 pounds. The hollo[illegible] with honey for a distance [illegible]

seen on Saturday last at a pier in Allison's Bay with her bulwarks and stanchions badly used up by constant contact with the pier....The Sweepstakes towed the Annie Vought, which she picked up in the Straits, into Buffalo Monday, notwithstanding the heavy weather prevailing on Lake Erie and the unseaworthiness of the schooner....The schr Northampton arrived at Buffalo about 11 o'clock Sunday night. On the voyage from Amherstburg her foreboom, foresail, and foregaff were carried away and her stearing-gear was disarranged....The Buffalo *Commercial* says: "The large schr James Couch, which reached port yesterday, had a rough experience on Lake Erie Saturday night, and was obliged to knock away some bulwarks to free her decks of water. During the passage through Lake Huron Thursday night, a sailor named McManus, hailing from Painesville, O., was washed overboard and drowned."....A Boston exchange says: "The American fishing fleet embraces between 300 and 400 sail, having from ten to fifteen men each—quite a respectable marine corps. They report catches of mackerel for the season up to Oct. 1 amounting to some 250,000 brls. The success of the fishing on the American shore has been excellent thus far this season, but very poor in St. Lawrence Bay and off Prince Edward Island."....Says the Detroit *Tribune*: "The water in the river fell about fifteen inches yesterday during the day, owing to the heavy wind prevailing up-stream. The iron prop Cuba passed down in the afternoon with a comparatively light freight, but, had she had her usual heavy draft, she would have been obliged to remain in port till sundown, owing to the lime-kiln passage."

THE GALE AT GRAND HAVEN.—The strongest southeast wind that has been experienced at Grand Haven for years prevailed at that point all day Monday, and a very heavy sea was breaking upon the shore. The schr H. D. Moore, of Saugatuck; the schr Minnie Corlette, of Muskegon; and barge Island Queen, of Grand Haven (owned by Squiers & Waitsell), loaded with lumber, were beached during the afternoon north of the harbor piers. The schr Two Charlies, light, owned by Klaas Brouwer, of Grand Haven, was beached at 2 o'clock p. m., and soon after went to pieces. The crews of all the vessels, except one, were rescued by surf-boats from the life-saving station. The crew of the Corlette were still on board at last accounts, and refused to come ashore. All the craft beached are yet in good condition, and it is probable will be saved.

Capt. Connell, of the live-saving station, with his crew, did good service, this being their first trial.

The following crafts sought shelter at Grand Haven during the storm: Scows South Haven, A. Frederick, Skinner, and schrs Myrtle, H. Earl, J. Tibbets, Elm City, U. S. Grant, and Granger.

FIRES.

AT TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 11.—The amount of lumber destroyed by the fire in the yards of the Mitchell and Rowland Lumber Company last night is upward of 10,000,000 feet, and the loss will be over $190,000, with $80,000 insurance, distributed as follows: Franklin, Philadelphia, $4,000; Queen, Liverpool and London, $7,500; Lancashire, Manchester, England, $1,500; Scottish Commercial, Glasgow, $5,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $3,000; Firemen's, Dayton, $3,000; St. Louis, $3,000; Prescott, Boston, $3,000; Standard, Trenton, N. J., $3,000; Buffalo, $3,000; Home, Columbus, O., $3,000; Dayton, $1,000; Ohio, of Dayton, $1,000; Citizens', Newark, N. J., $2,500; New York Central, $2,500; Kenton, Covington, Ky., $3,500; St. Nicholas, New York, $2,000; Germania, Newark, $2,500; Newark City, $2,500; City of Providence, R. I., $2,500; Exchange, New York, $2,000; Liverpool & London & Globe, $15,000.

AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 11.—On last Saturday evening, at Colorado Springs, a fire broke out in Bacon's livery stable, on Cascade avenue, and burned on that side down to Huerfano street, and, crossing Cascade avenue, burned all the buildings on the other side up to Savage & Florence's boot and shoe store. Twenty-one buildings were consumed in all.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 375 at noon yesterday was cused by the burning of a barn in the rear of No. 129 String street, owned and occupied by Henry Muehlhausen. Damage to structure, $300; fully covered by insurance in the Citizens' Fire of Missouri. The proprietor also lost a horse valued at $200, two cows at $75, and two bales of hay and harness worth $50.

AT OMAHA, NEB.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11.—A fire this morning in the Union Pacific depot damaged the roof of the ladies' waiting-room and the restaurant to the extent of about $1,500. The restaurant was damaged by breakage and water to the extent of $2,500 to $3,000; fully covered by insurance in the Ætna of Hartford, St. Paul, Manhattan, and Hartford.

AT MOUNT WASHINGTON, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—A fire at Mount Washington, Ky., yesterday, destroyed Bent's drug store, the Grange agency, Little's Hotel, Barnes' cabinet shop, and other property. The loss is $3,000 to Little, $700 to Bent, and to the Grange $550.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 11.—It has been ascertained that the Pine Bluff fire was the work of incendiaries. The loss now foots up $250,000. The insurance is very light.

AT SANDY HILL, N. Y.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The entire business portion of Sandy Hill, N. Y., was burned last night. The losses are over $200,000.

French Vital Statistics.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, commenting in the Paris *Debats* on the French vital statistics of 1874, lays stress on the fact that the improvement on 1873 chiefly consists in an unusually low death-rate, which cannot be expected to continue. He denies that the low birth-rate is due to a love of celibacy,—remarking that France in 1874 had 303,118 marriages, while Great Britain in 1875 had only 251,160, though the French population is only 10 per cent higher. The births, however, remain stationary, or, rather, are fewer than from 1819 to 1846 and 1860 to 1868. After urging that the diminishing proportion of Frenchmen to the whole population of civilized peoples is lessening their prestige and power, the authority of their laws, manners, language; that emigrants are the best commercial travelers; and that the increased foreign demand for their productions, on which national wealth now depends, is incompatible with a stationary population, M. Leroy Beaulieu concludes by saying: "The universe is becoming Anglo-Saxon or Russian; this is what grieves and alarms us."

The North American Review.

Henry Adams and Henry Cabot Lodge, for some years past editors of the *North American Review*, concluded, without consultation with the publishers, it seems, to devote the October number largely to discussion unfriendly to the Republican administration with reference to the Southern States. The discovery of their course was not made until the number was far advanced toward publication, and consequently the October number appears with the following "publishers' notice" printed under the table of contents:

The editors of the *North American Review* having retired from the management on account of a difference of opinion with the proprietors as to the political character of this number, the proprietors, rather than cause an indefinite delay in publication, have allowed the number to retain the form which had been given to it, without, however, committing the *Review* to the opinions expressed therein.
LEROY R. DECOCQ & Co.

A Royal Family's Fate.

Paris Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.

The 23d of February last, Leon, Prince of Lusignan and King of Armenia, died in Milan of starvation. The 3d of August his widow, Antonia Luzzi, died equally poor, leaving six orphans without so much as bread for their supper. She, like her husband, was buried in the Potter's Field. Three of the children were admitted into the Orphan Asylum. The three others were taken by a poor neighbor, a mechanic, who, touched by their utter destitution, gave them a home. It is believed the municipal authorities of Milan will give asylum to these three descendants of twelve Emperors and thirty Kings. The Czar Nicholas allowed Leon, Prince de Lusignan, $1,200 a year until the Crimean war, when the latter forfeited Russian favor by openly espousing the French cause.

A Bride Not in Her Teens.

Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.

A unique wedding took place at Cloverdale, last Sunday, at the residence of one of our citizens. The happy pair were from the Dry Creek Mountains. The bridegroom was about 19 or 20 years of age, and over the bride's head some 12 summers had lightly danced. The happy twain left for Texas the next day. We were told the bride quietly informed a couple of ladies that she "guessed she wasn't the first one what was married young."

Four Hundred Pounds of Honey in One Tree

Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.

The Burzie Brothers, in the Town of Glenmore, inform us that they have at various times secured a considerable amount of honey by hunting out the "bee-trees." A few days ago they found a tree in Glenmore from which they secured about fifty pounds of honey, and five years ago they found one containing about 400 pounds. The hollow of the tree was filled with honey for a distance of about sixteen feet.

COUNTING UP.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

ports, but from reliable authority,—and I may say that I have never been the most credulous of men when Southern outrages are spoken of,—that all sorts of threatening demonstrations are resorted to to overawe and interrupt the discussion of public affairs in Republican meetings, or to make it wholly impossible, and also to impress Republican voters with a sense of personal danger in case they vote the Republican ticket. When such things occur—and unfortunately we can no longer doubt that they do occur—nobody must be surprised if in the North the cry for free speech rises up again, which never fails to make an impression upon the popular mind. [Applause.]

MEANING OF A SOLID SOUTH.

The effort on the part of the Southern and Northern Democrats to make the South a partisan unit once more, a solid South on the Democratic side, not by persuasive argument, but by violent means, cannot fail to inflame the opposite sentiment in the North, and thus to tear open that breach again which, for the welfare of the American people, ought long to have been filled or bridged over. I speak to the good sense and patriotic feelings of all American citizens who have the welfare of the country more at heart than mere party interest, when I say that what the country needs is the elimination of all of those questions which arose from the War—in one word, of the Southern question—from our national politics. This is absolutely required, for that question forces itself always into the way of a discussion and solution upon their own merits of those other problems which so greatly concern our moral as well as material welfare.

RESULT OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

I am profoundly convinced that a victory of the Democratic party, with the consequences which will inevitably follow in the Southern States, will make that elimination for a period of years impossible, and that, therefore, the truly conservative interests of the country should unite against such a victory. A Democratic victory, with its inevitable consequences, the Solid South, in a party sense, and disastrous reactionary attempts in those States, would keep alive alarm and excitement calculated to overshadow the question of reform, as well as many others which so nearly touch our material as well as moral welfare. The Democratic party, with its record, and the elements which compose it, is liable always to be regarded as a standing threat of reaction against the settlements of the War, and the best service that can be rendered, therefore, to the material and moral interests of the country is not by giving it victory, but by defeating and putting it upon a course of dissolution and disappearance from our politics. [Applause.] That service can be rendered only under existing circumstances by a decisive Republican success this fall, and it would be one of the most salutary fruits of such an achievement. I shall certainly be the last man to forget or justify the mistakes which have been made by the Republican Administration in its treatment of some of the late Rebel States. I have frequently expressed my opinion on that point, and have nothing to retract. But upon a sober and careful survey of the whole field, I have formed the conscientious conclusion that nothing will be more beneficial to the South itself, and nothing better calculated to give to the reform problem and other kindred questions a free field, than the firm and liberal execution of the policy announced in Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance. Let us read it to you:

"Their first necessity is an intelligent, honest administration of Government, which shall protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed, and the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all,—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all the legitimate agencies of the General Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I should be charged with the duty of organizing an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally—and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country." [Applause.]

This is the policy of the law, generosity, and wisdom, and I am fully convinced that Gov. Hayes has the clear head, the respect for the Constitution and the laws, and the just and generous heart to carry through such a policy for the equal benefit of all.

DORSHEIMER'S DISHONESTY

THE EX-DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S LITTLE STEAL—AN ANALYSIS OF SOME OF HIS ACCOUNTS—MILEAGE CHARGED FOR JOURNEYS NEVER PERFORMED—BILLS FOR SERVICES NEVER RENDERED—CHARGES DUPLICATED AND TRIPLICATED—ACCOUNTS DISALLOWED BY THE TREASURY OFFICIALS.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—A further examination of the accounts rendered by Mr. Dorsheimer for services and mileage while he was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York shows that he not only charged for mileage for journeys never performed, but that he charged for per-diem services that were not rendered,—in several instances charging for services alleged to have been performed on Sundays. Of course, Mr. Dorsheimer cannot justify his per-diem charges for Sundays, as United States courts do not hold sessions on that day; yet Mr. Dorsheimer in every case made the usual oath that the services charged for were actually and necessarily performed. His accounts for March, April, May, and June, 1867, contained charges for mileage for journeys alleged to have been made by George W. Miller, one of his assistants, between Buffalo and Rochester,—it being known to Dorsheimer that Miller lived at Rochester, where the services charged for were performed. Mr. Dorsheimer claims that constructive mileage was authorized by law. Judge Hall, before whom Mr. Dorsheimer swore to the correctness of his accounts, did not think so, as will be seen by the following indorsement made on his bill for May, 1867, in which $676 were charged for mileage between Buffalo and Rochester.

I have examined the preceding account, and have only the following suggestions to make in respect thereto: George W. Miller, the Assistant District Attorney, lives at Rochester. Under the decisions heretofore made by the accounting officers in respect to allowance for constructive mileage, it is probable that this fact furnishes no objection to the account presented; but that the attention of those officers may be called to the question, if it be of importance, I make this suggestion, as the fact of such residence may not be known to the Treasury.
N. K. HALL,
United States District Judge.

Upon receiving Mr. Dorsheimer's bill with Judge Hall's indorsement, the First Auditor made the following indorsement:

Deduct all charges for transportation from Buffalo to Rochester by Assistant-District-Attorney Miller, to attend before Commissioner. The Assistant District Attorney lives at Rochester. Disallowed.

The following indorsement by the Auditor on the same account shows that Mr. Dorsheimer was in the habit of duplicating his per-diem charges:

Attendance 29th June at the Circuit Court at Canandaigua disallowed, because account shows he charged the same day for attendance on District Court at Rochester. Amount of salary disallowed not chargeable, $51.89. Total disallowed, $661.09.

The above amount was disallowed on one of Mr. Dorsheimer's accounts for services from October to December, 1867. Judge Hall made this indorsement:

I have examined the preceding accounts and schedules thereto annexed, and know of no objection thereto appearing on the face thereof.

The words "appearing on the face thereof" were underscored by Judge Hall, which indicates a suspicion on his part that there might be illegal charges concealed in the account. In this account the First Auditor disallowed $229 for duplicated charges for per-diem and mileage, and for attending court on Sundays.

In his account for the quarter ended Jan. 1 1869, to which Mr. Dorsheimer swore that the services charged were actually and necessarily performed, the First Comptroller disallowed eleven days charged for in the month of October, nine days in November, and fourteen days in December,—in all thirty-four days in one quarter. These thirty-four days were disallowed for the reason that Mr. Dorsheimer had charged twice for the same days. For Oct. 8, Nov. 21, and Dec. 17, Mr. Dorsheimer had charged three times. He cannot apply his "constructive" theory to charges of this kind. On this quarterly account the Comptroller made the following indorsement:

All transportation charged as having been performed by Assistant-District-Attorney Miller from Buffalo to Rochester and from Buffalo to Oswego, and Albany, and Troy, instead of from Rochester to the last-named places, is disallowed, as the Assistant resides at Rochester.

According to Judge Hall's note on the margin of the account, the amount disallowed on this quarter's account was $460. On Mr. Dorsheimer's account for the quarter ended March 31, Judge Hall made this indorsement:

I have examined the preceding account and the schedule thereto annexed, and have no suggestions to make except such as will naturally arise on a reading of the schedule.

From this account the Auditor struck charges for per-diem for sixteen days which was charged twice, and charges for mileage for sixteen trips between Buffalo and Rochester which were not made. On Mr. Dorsheimer's account for the quarter ended June 30, 1869, Judge Hall made this indorsement:

I have examined the preceding accounts, and suppose the services charged, with the exception of mileage, have been rendered, and, upon the question of mileage, it is sufficient to refer to the accounts themselves.

The fact that Judge Hall underscored the word "suppose," indicates that he had little confidence in the honesty of Mr. Dorsheimer's accounts. In this account several charges for mileage were disallowed. On the October account Judge Hall wrote:

I have examined the preceding accounts and schedules annexed, and no objections thereto occur to me except such as appear on the face of the accounts themselves.

These transcripts from the official records establish that constructive mileage was not allowed by the Treasury Department, and the persistent efforts of Mr. Dorsheimer to obtain from the National Treasury money for services never performed show the dishonesty of the man. Four points are established by these records: First, that Mr. Dorsheimer illegally charged for traveling which was not performed; second, that he attempted to defraud the Government by duplicating charges for per-diem; third, that he wickedly charged per-diem for Sundays; fourth, that he swore that the services stated by him were actually and necessarily performed, when the contrary was the fact.

WISCONSIN.

A SPLENDID CANVASS—THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 8.—Since Gov. Beveridge fired the first gun and fairly inaugurated the campaign some weeks ago, the working-men of the Republican cause, under the generalship of their able leader, Col. E. W. Keyes, have been doing a noble work, while the inexhaustible amount of damaging records, so hard for the Tildenites to bear, is effectually convincing the people that Democratic Reform is a sham, and that the best interests of the workingmen and people of all classes will be promoted by rolling up a handsome majority in November in the State for Hayes and Wheeler. Wisconsin has a large German element. Many regard Carl Schurz as a leader. This gentleman has already made one very able speech in Milwaukee, and will render still more valuable service as the campaign progresses. Ex-Gov. Salomon, who now resides in New York, but who has never lost his interest in the people of Wisconsin, and never been forgotten by them, and who was attorney for and member of the Committee of Seventy in New York during the investigations of the Tweed, Connolly, and other frauds and swindles, and who knows all about Tilden's record and his bogus claims to reform, has also made several effective speeches among his countrymen, and has also spoken in English. Ex-Gov. Salomon, among very many other damaging points against Gov. Tilden—showed by the record that in 1871 when Tilden was a member of the New York Legislature, and the new charter of New York City was proposed by the "Committee of Seventy," which, among other improvements on the old, was intended to destroy the power of the Tweed ring of thieves, Samuel J. Tilden, as a member of the Legislature, voted against the granting of the charter by the Legislature.

THE HON. CHARLES G. WILLIAMS,

of the First District, now in Ohio, who received such an ovation here a few evenings ago, on the occasion of his making a speech in the Assembly Chamber, has made excellent ones in various towns, and will finish the canvass in his own district after the Ohio elections. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican in 1874, receiving 12,568 votes against 9,532 for I. C. Sloan, Liberal Republican, making his majority 3,036. Mr. Williams is what may be termed a handsome man, magnetic and eloquent, capable of holding an audience ad libitum. His fine face and luxuriant head of curly hair have gained for him the soubriquet of "Baby" Williams from the Democracy, who doubtless prefer the peculiar Tweed cut. H. G. Winslow, of Racine, the opposing candidate is one of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, and is a man of some merit aside from his politics.

THE HON. L. B. CASWELL

was elected in the Second Congressional District in 1874 by a majority of only 217 against his opponent, Cook, of Jefferson County. The total vote for Caswell was 11,676, and that for Cook, 11,459. Mr. Caswell is an able lawyer, and is making a most gallant canvass in the Second District, having already spoken at Madison and several points in Jefferson and Columbia Counties. The damaging record of his opponent, Judge Harlow S. Orton, who was bitterly opposed to "Lincoln's" War of the Rebellion, hurts him badly. The Judge when made President of the Democratic Convention in 1863, on taking the chair was in full sympathy with the "Copperheads," and made a most violent speech charging that

This War was brought upon the country by the present Administration in accordance with an infamous plot—a disgraceful political trick! That the sending of a vessel to Fort Sumter, with the avowed object of sending provisions to the men in the fort, was only a pretense gotten up to provoke South Carolina to make the attack! to form an excuse for the Administration to declare war! There is no desire to restore the old Constitution and the Union, on the part of the party now in power; but it was the intention of that party to form an entirely new Government! Do you hear any talk of restoration? said he. No! the people of the South are not wanted back in the Union! It is only the land that is wanted! All the blood and treasure of the country is being exhausted to get possession of the land; not the people of the South. This Administration does not seek a Union with the people of the South—it would not have it. It only seeks the land! He charged the grossest violations of the Constitution upon the present Administration. It was claimed by it that the people of the South had no rights under the Constitution because some of those people had violated its provisions.

Aside from these disgraceful records, Mr. Orton has been all his life a political trickster, changing his politics as one would one's coat, to suit all seasons. Of course, such a man cannot expect much respect from his own party, and the Republican press will not scruple to give the public the benefit of his speeches made during the War, for this campaign.

IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Hon. George C. Hazelton, of old Grant, who has just been nominated in place of Magoon, the old efficient member, is making a vigorous canvass. He is a lawyer by profession, as is also his opponent, P. A. Orton, of La Fayette. The whole number of votes cast for Magoon in 1874 was 11,536, against 10,400 for his opponent, Thompson, making a majority of 1,135 for Magoon—so that Hazleton's election is sure.

IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT

there is great rejoicing over the nomination of the Hon. William E. Smith, of Milwaukee. Mr. Smith is well known in Wisconsin, having been in both branches of the Legislature while in Fox Lake, and was one session Speaker of the Assembly, and was State Treasurer for four years commencing Jan. 1, 1866. He is a clear-headed, methodical business man, above suspicion, and of unimpeachable integrity, and is from his experience ably fitted to represent the commercial emporium of Wisconsin in the United States Congress. Judge William P. Lynde, his opponent, was elected in 1874 by a majority of 2,501 over our present Governor, Mr. Ludington. The whole vote cast for Judge Lynde was 12,046, and that for Ludington 9,545. This district is so hopelessly Democratic that only such a man as W. E. Smith could redeem it, if it is not beyond redemption.

IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT

Col. George W. Carter is nominated in the place of Barber, whose total vote in 1874 was 9,889, and who was defeated by the Opposition by a majority of 5,895, Burchard, the Democratic nominee, receiving 15,784 votes. Although Col. Carter may make a gallant fight, the chances are largely in favor of the Confederate candidate, Gen. Edward S. Bragg.

IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT

the Hon. Alanson M. Kimball, the present efficient member, was elected in 1874 by a small majority of 92 over Gabriel Bouck, who thinks of trying it again now with more success. The total number of votes received by Bouck, in 1874, were 14,641, and that by Kimball 14,735. Kimball's majority this fall will probably be so large as to intimidate Bouck from ever running in opposition to him again. Kimball being a modest man, is deserving of far greater credit than he has ever claimed or received, and for his faithfulness will be selected, as the best interests of his district demand that he should be.

IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Judge H. L. Humphrey has been nominated in place of Jeremiah M. Rusk, who was elected in 1874 by a majority of 3,441, with a total vote of 13,637 over his opponent Fulton, who received 10,196. John Glover, the Democratic nominee, may be a very good man, but is not much known, and as Judge Humphrey is a very popular man he will probably be elected.

IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT

T. C. Pound has been nominated. He is well known in your city, and is ex-Lieut.-Governor of Wisconsin, and a man of fine presence. He has been conspicuous as opposed to the Dells bill, and is an influential and wealthy citizen and lumberman of Chippewa Falls. He will be elected if the Republicans do their duty. His opponent, Judge George W. Cate, of the Seventh Circuit Court, holds his present seat by the mistake of blundering canvassers. Dr. McDill was elected two years ago by a fair count. When ex-Lieut.-Gov. Pound is elected this fall, Cate will be allowed to "come home."

AMONG OTHERS WHO ARE DOING NOBLE SERVICE

for the Republican cause are Dr. J. W. Hoyt, former Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and R. Read, Commissioner under Gov. William R. Taylor, but who now sees that the questions of the Presidential campaign involve all the issues of the War, and hence he is for his country and the Republican cause. Gen. Ed E. Bryant, the Hon. William Welch, the Hon. George W. Burchard, Col. Warham Parks, and a host of others are at work. In Milwaukee, the Hon. Gerry W. Hazelton, Col. George B. Goodwin, Col. A. Botkin of the *Sentinel*, the Hon. Henry Fink, the Hon. George C. Pratt, and many others are leading the Republican hosts on to certain victory in November. Senator T. O. Howe, now in Indiana, has already taken the field in several localities. Ex-Senator Carpenter, who has been confined to the house by illness, will speak as soon as his physician will allow. Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn has been dealing heavy blows for the good cause. The Hon. J. B. Cassaday, of Janesville, is also doing effective service, as are Pliny Norcross, the Hon. John R. Bennett, and others. Emery A. Storrs, of your city, made a most thrilling and rousing appeal in Janesville a few evenings ago, and last, but not least, E. W. Keyes, the much-abused, has taken the field and made some of the best speeches of the campaign at Sparta, Stoughton, and other points. The whole Badger State is being roused to the old fires of 1860. The tocsin has sounded. The Liberals all over the country who voted for Greeley, realizing the danger of turning the country over to the Confederate Democracy, are returning to the Republican fold. The Germans, too, ever true to liberty, are rallying to the standard of Hayes and Wheeler, and with such help and such encouraging news as comes booming from Maine, Vermont, and Colorado. We may look for a majority of at least 10,000 to 15,000 in Wisconsin for Hayes and Wheeler in November.
PLUS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—THE STATE GOOD FOR 25,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—In both parties here there is a tremendous excitement over the probable result in Ohio and Indiana. The state of feeling into which they have worked themselves is almost painful. Since the Lincoln campaign of 1860, Western Pennsylvania has not witnessed such an aroused political sentiment. Here in Pittsburg the slightest occasion in the nature of a political harangue is enough to pack the streets with marching clubs and throng the sidewalks with masses of people. Never before were the two parties better organized. They have already paraded their strength sufficiently to warrant a general estimate of results here in November. I am now speaking of the local contest. The hope of the Democrats is centred on their Congressional candidates—Hopkins and Cochrane, respectively of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, renominated. They went through by the skin of their teeth in a time of temporary backsliding on the part of their opponents in 1874, and their success in that year has nerved the party to make a vigorous fight to hold their ground; but already they are become apprehensive, and not without cause. Against them are Russell Ewett and Col. Thomas M. Bayne, both men of influence, who are gaining strength daily. John Megraw, an Independent candidate in the Twenty-third District, supposed to lean toward the Democratic side, has recently withdrawn, and is now stumping for Bayne. The Prohibitionist candidate, the Rev. Dr. Nesbit, has declined rather late in the day, and, in his stead, his constituents have substituted Thomas McRabe, a gentleman identified with the pork-packing business.

When the campaign opened, the Congressional field presented the prospect of a close contest, but the scene has shifted, and now everything points to a success for the Republicans. The Democrats fully realize this, and are active in making offers to trade to the Republicans voters on the National ticket for their equivalent on the Congressional. The plan does not work, however. Republican voters who stood off, indifferent to the needs of their party, in '74, are all back in their places again, and will support the entire ticket from principle. It was the supposed disruption of the party that gave the Democrats such confidence at the opening of the campaign; but the subsequent spectacle of the broken Republican ranks filling up and massing together in one solid whole has destroyed that confidence, and left them desperately apprehensive. Still they are better prepared for the struggle than they have been for years, and the prospect of defeat will not prevent them from making a vigorous fight.

On the National ticket, Pennsylvania will give a Republican majority in the neighborhood of 25,000. At the Gubernatorial election last fall, Gen. Hartranft's majority over Pershing was 12,030. At that period there was still disaffection in the Republican party, many of them not voting at all. Audley Browne, Prohibitionist candidate, received 13,244 votes. In 1872, Gen. Hartranft's majority over Charles R. Buckalew was 35,627, the candidates receiving 353,387 and 317,760 votes, respectively. In the same year, though at different time of election, Gen. Grant's majority in this State was 137,548,—the total vote being: Grant, 349,589; Greeley, 212,041.

In the event of Indiana going Democratic, the above majority may be reduced somewhat; but it will not fall below 20,000. Estimates have placed the figures even greater than this, but I have given the most accurate.
F. C. L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SENATOR MORTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 11.—Senator Morton and party passed through this city to-night, en route to California. In an interview with a *Hawkeye* reporter, he stated that private dispatches received by him during the day report the Republicans confident that they have carried the State. He says if the result should show a reduced Democratic majority, that Hayes is sure to carry the State in November.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 11.—The colored people of this county are holding a grand Republican mass-meeting here to-night. The speakers are Thomas Cussup, a colored law student of the University, W. A. Sweeney, of Detroit, and others.

A Panic at the Diamond Fields.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing at Kimberley, South Africa, July 28, says: "The news which has been brought to us by every steamer lately of the fall of the price of diamonds in London has caused quite a stagnation in the camp. In and around the 'kop' there are now supposed to be about 7,000 persons at work (whites and natives), whilst recently there were double the number. Business and tents can now be had for a trifle, whereas previously they reached fabulous figures. Articles of clothing, and everything excepting food, can be had as cheaply here as in London. One of the largest firms on the fields was so short of cash last week that they actually were obliged to borrow cash from a friend of mine to pay the carriage of a new consignment of goods. Yet they are considered wealthy traders, only they have no ready cash. At the club where I am in the habit of dining, the usual number that sat down in the good times was about 130; now they have decreased one-half. A regular exodus has set in, and hundreds of whites who had sufficient have departed for more profitable scenes of labor. The streets which used to be thronged are now almost deserted, and unless a change for the better shortly takes place starvation stares us in the face. The smallest price are paid for native labor in the 'kop,' and the proprietors are frequently obliged to get rid of a lot that has worked for them and engage others, because they have not the money to pay the wages."

The Diamond-Drill.

That ingenious little instrument—the diamond-drill—not only cuts into the bed of the mine, but bores a hole through the speculator's pocket. The mining papers of the Pacific coast have come to regard it as a gambling-tool. The Directors and superintendent of a mine play with marked cards. By learning promptly what are the results of a test drill, and by withholding information from the public for a few hours, they can buy or sell, and make enormous profits, while the shareowners pocket the losses. One journal urges the enactment of a law compelling superintendents to make public the results of diamond-drilling without a moment's delay.

A New Plague in Egypt.

A latter from Alexandria, Aug. 27, says: A new calamity now engages the attention of all Egyptians even more than the financial decrees of the Khedive or the refusal of the Government to accept the judgments of the New Courts. It seems that many of the cavalry horses that have returned from Abyssinia in the last two months came with a most malignant disease upon them. The doctors pronounce it a kind of typhoid fever. It is most infectious and terribly rapid in its progress, death resulting in many cases in a few hours. It is stated, and on good authority, that the Government, instead of isolating the infected animals, sold them all at very low prices to the *fellaheen*. Thus they have been distributed throughout the country, and in the neighborhood of Cairo alone several hundred horses are already reported dead. A well-informed correspondent thus describes in the *Delta* the effect of this epidemic in one of the busiest districts: "It is ravaging now among the horses, mules, and donkeys of our district most furiously, and many villages are named where not one horse has escaped the disease. It is to be feared that this calamity will interfere very disagreeably with our work, as the cartmen will be short of horses, and the donkeys to carry seed and cotton to the stations will be very scarce. The Government is alone to blame that the disease has spread so quickly over the country, selling everywhere for a napoleon or a pound the sick cavalry horses returned from Abyssinia, instead of isolating them."

THE OLD BACK-STAIR.

I love it! I love it! and who shall e'er dare
To chide me for loving that dear old back-stair?
I've treasured it "long"—'tis near thirty steps high.—
Bedewed it with suds, while I've climbed with a sigh.
'Tis bound to the door by full many a nail,
That maketh the heart of the train-wearer quail.
Would'st know what it is that fore'er centres there,
And hallows the boards of that precious back-stair?

One morning in Summer, all beauteous and clear,
A vender of wares would keep lingering near,
And, "Seeing 'twas me, his tin pans he would give
For just *half* the price, so's to help him to live."
He told unto me he was "poor and in need,
With several small children and widow to feed" (!);
And thus he kept chatting about his great care,
While calmly ascending that precious back-stair.

I sat and I watched him, that bright Summer-day:
With many a smile he continued his way;
Near, nearer he comes, and my heart fills with fear.
But mercy! what's that? Is the Judgment-Day here?
Where, where are the pans that just burst on my sight?
Oh! where is that peddler, so smilingly bright?
Ah! never before did the price of his wares
Know fall that was quicker than down those back-stairs.

On, on he had rolled,—the last step he had sped,—
His pans were all shattered, and so was his head;
I'm certain he never Astronomy knew,
And yet he saw Neptune, and Asteroids too.
Next day I was sued by that peddler so meek,
For broken-up goods and for broken-in cheek.
Oh! then, then did I learn what my pocket could bear
When my peddler skipped down that *dear* old back-stair.

'Tis past, oh! 'tis past! but I gaze on it now
With emptied-out purse, and a hot, throbbing brow;
For never again will that poor peddler call
To look but once more on the scene of his fall.
I'm glad, oh! I'm glad! but I wish he'd come back
Just for one little minute, to mend up the crack
That he left us in memory of how he did tear
In his grand exit march down our precious back-stair.
C. OF M.

A Society-Sensation in the City of Mexico.

New Orleans Picayune.

At the time of the inception of the Grant Administration at Washington, the Mexican Minister to the United States was Senor Matias Romero. He is described as a man of fine appearance and engaging manners. During his sojourn at Washington he married an American lady of great personal beauty, whom he afterward took to his home in Mexico. For some time past he has been one of the home Ministers of the Mexican Government, and was esteemed quite a successful diplomatist. Recently, society in the City of Mexico was shocked by the elopement of Romero's fair wife with one Celestino Negrete, a writer for the press in that city. Negrete himself was well married, and took with him considerable of his wealth, and the wife of Romero despoiled her husband of $40,000 worth of money and jewelry. Whither they fled is entirely unknown, but the matter created no little scandal and surprise, as Negrete was not at all prepossessing in appearance. Shortly after the discovery of the elopement, Romero appeared in Congress without any apparent embarrassment or confusion, and delivered an eloquent speech in defense of the Government on some subject then under consideration.

Victor Emmanuel's Grandson.

London Spectator.

If, as Dr. Johnson said about love affairs, "In case of a Countess the imagination is more excited," so with regard to the education of the young the sentiment of wonder may be more strongly aroused at finding a spirit of advancement in the education of royal children. The grandson of the King of Italy, Prince Humbert's son, now about 6 years of age, is brought up in a most remarkable manner. The only foreign language he is taught is English, with which he is already tolerably well acquainted, and which he is to master before proceeding to any other, the growing importance of English speech having been duly appreciated by his relatives.

Another interesting feature of his education is the indifference paid to his rank by all who surround him, and the ignorance in which he has so far been kept of his possible future Kingship. The result remains to be seen when the Kingship comes. The little Prince is said to have a great taste for mechanical studies, which may prove useful to him if any untoward event should disturb the succession in or alter the government of Italy.

Tarantula Fights.

Stockton (Cal.) Independent.

In the vicinity of Modesto it is known that the tarantula abounds. The sand is his native element, and on the sand plains he thrives and increases with prolific energy. The tarantula has a fierce and violent disposition and ungovernable temper that make him quarrelsome and given to fighting. Knowing this, the sports of Modesto, when all other amusements fail, capture these insect gladiators and place them in an arena, where, by irritation, they are driven to attack each other. The combat is usually long, fierce, and exciting, and is witnessed by scores of eager spectators, who bet heavily on the result. These fights take place nearly every Sunday, and we have heard of one man who recently won $80 on his favorite tarantula.

A Doctor Indicted for Cutting Off a Man's Head.

Portland (Me.) Argus, Oct. 5.

Among the cases nol prossed at the criminal term of the Supreme Court at Rockland was an indictment against Dr. James D. Montgomery, formerly of Washington, this State, but now of Boston, which charged him with an offense against common decency in removing the head after death from John Swinburne, a Revolutionary warrior, to see if a bullet had not lodged there, as Mr. Swinburne constantly asserted, and before his death requested the Doctor to make the examination in the interest of medical science. At the time much excitement was caused by this case, principally by the Doctor's enemies, but his release gives general satisfaction.

Meting with Different Measures.

That it is not constitutional in California to whip a man for whipping his wife, appears from a telegram from San Jose to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which says: "Judge Belden, of the Twentieth Judicial District Court, decided the Whipping-Post act unconstitutional to-day, in the case of the People vs. Williams, a colored man, sentenced by Judge Dilly, of Santa Clara, to receive twenty-five lashes on the bare back for whipping his wife. The District Judge holds that the punishment intended was cruel and unusual, and came strictly under the rule as indicated in the Constitution. The defendant was discharged."

A Judge Who Won't Sentence Men to Be Hanged on Friday.

Raleigh (N. C.) News.

The fact that the negro Williams, whose sentence was commuted by Gov. Brogden, was to have been hanged Saturday, at Tarboro, calls to mind the fact that Judge Moore, who presides on that circuit, never sentences a man to be hanged on Friday. He is disgusted with the old superstition which calls Friday an unlucky day, and in stopping the hanging of men in his circuit on that day is doing what he can to break up the superstition, which is as senseless as it is old.

A Queer Jump.

Pottstown (Pa.) Ledger.

While Mr. Ludwig was driving his trotting stallion Black Shark home from the races, a barking dog made the beast run away. Mr. Ludwig was thrown out. The horse jumped over a stone wall into a field, where there was an apple tree, with two limbs in the shape of a letter V. Into this crotch the houres leaped, and was held as though screwed in a vice. To release him, Mr. Ludwig sawed off a limb of the tree.

FINANCIAL.

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during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.
TUMBRIDGE & CO.
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MEDICAL CARDS.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.
Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOSPEL MEETING AT THE GREAT TABERNACLE

Each Evening this Week except Saturday,
At 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Preaching by MAJ. D. W. WHITTLE.
Singing by MR. SANKEY.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.
Noonday Meeting Daily at Farwell Hall, conducted by Messrs. Whittle and Sankey.

McCORMICK HALL.

TO-MORROW

Tickets will be on sale at STOTT'S, 158 State-st., for

THEO. TILTON'S

NEW LECTURE, ENTITLED
"THE MASTER MOTIVES,"
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

McCORMICK HALL.

Greatest Græco-Roman Wrestling Match on Record
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
Saturday Evening, Oct. 14,
For $1,000 and the Championship of the World; best two falls in three; between
PROF. WILLIAM MILLER, Champion, and MONS. THIEBAUD BAUER.
Reserved Seats, $1; Admission, 75c; Gallery, 50c. Reserved Seats can be obtained at Root & Son's, 156 State-st.; Julius Bauer & Co.'s, corner State and Monroe-sts.; Chapin & Gore's, Monroe-st. under Museum, and at Joseph Mackin's, 129 Dearborn-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m.; commence at 8.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

A HIT: "FACT, I ASSURE YOU."
Last week of the Successful Comedy of
BRASS,
In which the author, Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, will appear in his original creation of
WAIFTON STRAY.
Saturday—Last Matinee of BRASS.
Monday, Oct. 16—The Favorite Comedian, JOS. MURPHY, as DAN O'HARA.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
MONDAY, Oct. 9. Every evening at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:15 p. m.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. Announcements extraordinary. First appearance this season of the phenomenon, LITTLE MAC, the wonderful "Man Monkey" and "Baby Elephant." First week of the eminent Banjoist and Comedian, MR. J. K. CAMPBELL.
First week of "Les Miserables," "The Weary Traveler," "The Actor," "The Darkies' Holidays," and the new society sketch, "Charlie Ross," written expressly for Hooley's Minstrels, making the strongest bill of the season.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

BLACK
THE CROOK! THE CROOK!
REMODELED.
NEW.........BALLET.........NEW
NEW.........SCENERY.........NEW
NEW.........EFFECTS.........NEW
NEW.........COMPANY.........NEW
NEW.........TRANSFORMATIONS.........NEW
NEW.........EVERYTHING.........NEW
14—14—NEW SPECIALTY STARS—14—14
All Ladies' Nights. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

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Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.........Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN.........Manager

EMERSON'S
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
GREAT HIT OF SENATOR BOB HART.
Monday Evening, Oct. 9, and during the week, an ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. Revival of the Celebrated MUTTON TRIAL, with BOB HART as Lawyer Hardcheek. Oct. 16—First Appearance of BILLY COURTWRIGHT. Oct. 20—Benefit of C. S. FREDERICKS.

COLISEUM.

MONDAY, Oct. 9, and Entire Week,
ENTIRE NEW BILL,
BY AN
UNRIVALED SPECIALTY COMPANY.
Everything New, Fresh, and Original. Standing-room only at 8:15.
Every Evening at 8, and Sunday Afternoon at 3. General admission, 25c; Balcony and Parquette, 50c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THURSDAY, Oct. 12, Second Week and Triumphant Success of the TWO ORPHANS, and UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 15, 25, and 50 cents. Matinee Price, 15 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:
Amerique, Pouzoiz, Saturday, Oct. 14, 3 p. m. St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Oct. 21, 8 a. m. St. Laurent, Lachesnez, Saturday, Oct. 28, 2 p m. Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.
Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, Oct. 19
STATE OF NEVADA.........Thursday, Oct. 26
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $1.10 to $125, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return Tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:
ALSATIA, Oct. 14, 2 p m | CALIFORNIA, Oct. 28, 1 pm
ANCHORIA, Oct. 21, 7 a m | ETHIOPIA, Nov. 4, 7 a m
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
New York and London:
UTOPIA, Oct. 14, 1 p m | AUSTRALIA, Oct. 28, noon
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
THE QUEEN, Oct. 21, 7:30 a | SPAIN.........Nov. 4, 7 a m.
ITALY, Oct. 28, 2:00 p m | ENGLAND, Nov. 11, 1 p. m
TO LONDON.
FRANCE, Oct. 21, 7:30 a m. | CANADA, Oct. 28, 2 p. m.
Cabin passage, $55, $60, and $70 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.
General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper.........Saturday, Oct. 14
SOMERSET, Western.........Monday, Oct. 23
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
PURE PICKLES in Malt Vinegar.
RICH SAUCES for Fish, Meat, and Game.
POTTED MEATS and FISH,
GENUINE MUSTARD,
SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR,
JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, and other
TABLE DELICACIES ARE DISPLAYED in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are sold by all dealers in first-class groceries in the United States and Canada. Every genuine article is labeled.
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Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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MALT VINEGAR.
CZINER'S MALT VINEGAR.
THE BEST AND PUREST IN THE MARKET. GUARANTEED TO BE made only from corn and malt.
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Nos. 32 and 34 West Fortieth-st., New York,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 27.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF MISS LEONOWENS.

MADAME C. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,

167 Madison-av., New York.
Will reopen September 26. A few boarders will be taken. *Pupils prepared for the Harvard Examinations for Women.* Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mlle. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Dr. Irving's class in the Study of the History of the Fine Arts, begins in November.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:35 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake and Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	§10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:[illegible] a. m.	* 8:[illegible] p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:[illegible] a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:[illegible] p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:[illegible] p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	§ 3:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	§10:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	5:05 a. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:32 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 3:08 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 9:35 p. m.	§ 4:40 a. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until.........8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted).........7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted).........10 a. m.
Saturdays Boat don't leave until.........11½ p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Friday.........7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday.........9 a. m.

PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that proposals to purchase all, or any portion of, the Reform School property will be received by the Board of Commissioners until Monday, Oct. 23, 1876, at 12 o'clock m. A plat of the property can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the County Board. Terms of sale: One-fifth cash, balance in one, two, three, and four years, with interest at 6 per cent, secured by mortgage of property purchased.
C. C. P. HOLDEN,
THOS. LONERGAN,
A. B. JOHNSON,
SAML. TABOR,
JOHN HERTING,
Committee on Finance.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. Champion S. Chase, Mayor of Omaha, at the Pacific en route for the Centennial.

There will be a meeting in Lower Farwell Hall this evening at 8 o'clock in the interest of the Band of Hope.

Ole Bull and family, just from Sweden, were at the Tremont House yesterday. They left the city last night for Madison, Wis.

Maj. D. W. Whittle and P. P. Bliss will participate in the prayer meeting in the First Congregational Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. H. L. Frank writes to THE TRIBUNE to say that he was not at the wine party given at Ludwig's on the evening of the "fire anniversary."

Assistant-Postmaster Squires desires it stated that the placing of his name before the Republican County Convention yesterday was entirely without his sanction.

The time for the annual meetings of the higher Masonic bodies is approaching. The Grand Commandery will meet on the 24th, the Grand Council on the 25th, and the Grand Chapter on the 26th.

The National Butter and Egg Association will meet at the Produce Exchange, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Oct. 17. Prizes will be awarded to the best makes of butter exhibited. The trade throughout the West are invited.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 44; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 43. Barometer at 1 p. m., 29.35.

The Gleaner's Temperance Aid Society will meet to-morrow evening at 876 Clark street. This Society is actively preparing to open an industrial home, and donations of books and papers for the reading-room will be thankfully received.

Mr. Plasterage, living at No. 1457 Prairie avenue, was run over day before yesterday by a wild Texas steer which some men were driving through the city, and had his shoulder joint badly dislocated. The shoulder was afterwards set by Dr. Ransom Dexter.

English tea-meeting this evening in the parlors of the Park-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at 7 o'clock. Mr. J. T. Price will sing several solos. There will also be short speeches, music, etc., got up by the Union Mission, corner of Hubbard and Robey streets.

Bauer and Miller, who are matched to wrestle for $1,000 and the championship on Saturday evening at McCormick Hall, are busily engaged in training for the event,—the former making long walks before breakfast, and the latter practicing in the Athenæum Gymnasium.

William Summers, a colored boy, arrived here from Baltimore yesterday morning, expecting to meet his uncle, Henry Watkins (sometimes called Watson), who is employed as a cook in some restaurant in the city. The boy would like to meet his uncle to-day at the Bethel Home, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets.

A meeting of the choir of Christ (Reformed Episcopal) Church was held last evening at the church, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue. The only thing done was the adoption of a constitution. The membership now numbers sixty, and Director Tomlins thinks he has one of the best choirs in the city.

The complimentary concert to Mr. Emil Liebling takes place this evening at Standard Hall. Upon this occasion of Mr. Liebling will have the assistance of Miss Ella A. White, alto; Mr. Alfred Wilkie, tenor; Mr. Lewis, violinist; and Mr. Eichheim, 'cellist. The programme, which has already been printed, is an admirable one.

F. Kuessner, of 372 State street, desires space in THE TRIBUNE to express his sincere thanks and gratitude to his friends generally, and especially to B. F. Jacobs, for their Christian kindness and attention, on the occasion of his recent affliction in the loss of his son, who lost his life by being run over by an Indiana avenue car on Saturday last.

Capt. Seth Kinman, the noted California trapper and pioneer, is in the city stopping at the Commercial Hotel. He will remain until Saturday, and will be pleased to meet his old friends. Capt. Kinman is on his way back from the Centennial. He reports that he stopped at Columbus and presented Gov. Hayes with one of his peculiar chairs made out of elk antlers.

The Episcopal Board of Missions for the United States is in annual session this week at Philadelphia. The Rev. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, preached the morning sermon, and the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All Saints' Church, Chicago, the evening sermon at old Christ Church, one of the Colonial landmarks, and so widely known as Gen. Washington's place of worship.

The Lightfoots occupied the County Court yesterday afternoon in the attempt to satisfy their dispute and establish the sanity or insanity of Mrs. Lightfoot. The witnesses, for the most part, were experts, consisting of Drs. Brower, Lyman, Dearing, and Hunt, all of whom testified that they had carefully examined Mrs. Lightfoot, and had found no evidences of her insanity. The case will be resumed, and, in all probability, finished to-day.

Some smart young men attempted, the other day, to pass the gate-keeper at the Michigan Southern depot without showing their tickets, and they failed; therefore a paragraph appeared in Sunday's *Times* saying that an elderly lady and gentleman had been grossly insulted by the aforesaid gate-keeper, whose name is Brewer, and the station policeman. The facts are that Mr. Brewer insulted no lady nor gentleman, and the policeman was not near when the boisterous young men attempted to force their way through the gate. The information given to the *Times* was false and malicious.

FOURTH UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

The Fourth Unitarian Church and Society, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, held a meeting on Monday evening to decide upon the question which they had for some time under consideration as to whether they should dispose of their present house of worship and remove to a location farther southeast. After a full discussion of the subject it was unanimously decided to sell their present building and make the proposed removal. A provisional arrangement has been made for renting, for the present, the building which used to be known as the Ninth Presbyterian Church, on Ellis avenue, just south of Thirty-seventh street, and it is intended to remove there at once, holding the first services in the new place next Sunday morning. Ever since the First Unitarian Church (the Church of the Messiah) withdrew from its old location near Twelfth street, and established itself in its present quarters on Twenty-third street, the Fourth Church have seen that it was only a matter of time, when they must make the removal which they are about consummating now. The services held by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland at Oakland during the past summer opened the way for taking the step at the present time, under what seems very promising auspices. The new location will be much more central and easy of access to the congregation than the old has been; and some fifteen or twenty new families, residing too far South to attend the church heretofore, have expressed their desire to connect themselves with it as soon as it is established in its new place.

HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

The Homeopathic Free Dispensary Association, a benevolent organization for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and suffering, held its first election of officers in the parlor dining-room of the Palmer House yesterday afternoon.

The movement was inaugurated in June by the Faculty of the Homeopathic College, and taken up by the wives of the Board of Counselors of the college. It grew in popularity, and other ladies interested themselves in the scheme, which is one of the most practical yet suggested. The idea is to send free medical aid to the homes of those who are too feeble to avail themselves of the Dispensary already established at the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. A third department will be another feature, a department for the care and treatment of cripples. They will be attended at their homes, or at the Dispensary if they are able to reach that institution.

The meeting yesterday was composed almost entirely of ladies, some of them the wives of physicians connected with the College. Mrs. Dr. Woodyatt occupied the chair temporarily, and on the first ballot Mrs. Joel D. Harvey was elected President; Mrs. Gen. Chetlain, Mrs. J. Russell Jones, and Mrs. Edson Keith were elected Vice-Presidents; Mrs. C. C. Bonney was elected Treasurer, and Miss Julia Adams, Secretary.

Dr. Danforth was called upon, and gave an outline of the expenses of the Dispensary so far, which amounted to about $125. A room, which had been taken for hospital purposes, would cost about $200 to furnish and fit. In addition to this, instruments and apparatus would be necessary for the care of cripples. Beyond that, some provision must be made for the Board of Visiting Physicians, who were to give their services gratuitously, and ask for nothing but board and car-fare on their errands of mercy. This expense would amount to about $1,200 to $1,500 per year. There were physicians who were ready to work for a year for the experience they would get, and the physicians at the College had agreed to assist whenever the attending physicians were at fault. He figured the total running expenses of the charity to be about $2,000.

The method of raising the money is to send a circular to every homeopathic family, setting forth the object of the mission and its various departments, and then a call made for the annual subscription.

After some further informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Department of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of $10,200 to Fitz-Simons & Connell for work on the Fullerton avenue conduit. The conduit is rapidly approaching completion.

The Mayor and the Board of Directors of the Bridewell visited that institution yesterday and inspected it thoroughly. Everything was found in creditable shape and order. The quarterly report of Supt. Felton will be published to-morrow.

From information heretofore given, it was understood that Comptroller Farwell had gone East to see about the marketing of a new lot of city certificates; but that seems not to be the case, he having gone to superintend the payment of the 20 per cent payment upon outstanding certificates of 1875 (for which payment money was sent to New York something like a week ago), and to ascertain the feeling among Eastern capitalists in relation to Chicago's credit, and the advisability of making a loan in the East rather than at home among the banks and moneyed men. Therefore it would appear that the Finance Committee have not given up the idea of another popular loan, with the rate of interest at 7 per cent or less, though Mr. Farwell has telegraphed to the Mayor that the city's credit in New York is very good and steadily improving as municipal matters improve in aspect here.

Unless the public have become tired of hearing details of the West Side pumping-works, they will be pleased to learn that those works will probably be running to-morrow. There have been numerous little vexatious delays caused by the leakage of the stand-pipe, or the neglect of a proper arrangement of some small valve. The accidents, if they can be so called, are hardly worthy of mention, and yet cause delay and annoyance.

John Tunison, bailiff of the South-Side Police Court, is busy examining records and papers with the idea of satisfactorily explaining away the deficiencies which have been detected in regard to executions, and the money received on the same by him. He thinks that he will be able to make a clear and honest statement of all the acts of his official career, however complicated or crooked they may seem. One of the drawbacks to the formation of an intelligent judgment upon the honesty or dishonesty of the management of the execution system, is the absence of any dates to tell when the papers were served. The opinion has been expressed that all executions placed in the hands of any bailiff should be charged to that officer, who should be held responsible either for them or for the amount of money which they represent.

CRIMINAL.

Robert Green, colored, stole a "hand-me-down" coat from a Clark street cobbler of leaky clothing, wherefore he is under bonds of $300 to the 12th inst.

John Lawlock, an old farmer from Woodstock, who has been stopping for several days with relatives near the corner of Aberdeen and Taylor streets, while going home yesterday afternoon was met at the Northwestern Depot by confidence men, who easily made away with $50 from him on the "spiel-mark" racket.

John Geary, one of the Geary brothers, doing business as a second-hand dealer, was at the Madison Street Station booked with receiving stolen property. A little wooden "Injun," stolen from Jane McKenzie, of 401 Canal street, was the cause of the arrest, but thus far there is naught to show Geary guilty of anything wrong.

Charles Blake, a hostler at Cooper's livery-stable, corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe street, was locked up at Central Station yesterday by Detective Bauder, upon suspicion of having been implicated in stealing a horse, saddle, and bridle from Higgins Brothers, No. 260 North Clark street. The animal was let out last Monday to a young man claiming to reside at Galesburg, and has not since been seen. The saddle and bridle were found with Blake.

Yesterday morning a representative of the firm of N. P. Davis & Co., Yorkville, Ill., called at the Central Station to inquire as to the reliability of the firm of N. P. Colleck & Co., doing a commission business at the corner of Market and Washington streets. The former firm sent the latter an invoice of butter subject to a sight draft, and, receiving no satisfactory answers, concluded something was wrong. The case is in the hands of Detective Macauley, who is also said to have knowledge of something of a crooked nature in their manner of business.

Harry J. Neal, quondam newspaper correspondent and all other avocations that would serve as a blind to inward cussedness, has at last come to grief. Tuesday afternoon P. F. Ryan's room at No. 286 Madison street was entered by a burglar, who made away with $108 worth of clothing. Some hours later Detective Flynn found Neal dressed flashily in one of the stolen shirts, from which all marks of its former ownership had been cut. And now Harry Neal is locked up on a charge of burglary, and not a friend has called upon him since his incarceration.

Justice Scully, after returning from his Western trip, presided at the West Division Court yesterday morning, and, just to get his hand in, sent up the following: Denis Egan, till-tapping at the store of Mrs. Ann Broderick, No. 461 Elston road, $300 to the Criminal Court; Bertha and Charles Rohel, charged by P. P. Koons with riot, waived examination, and went to the Criminal Court under $500 bonds each; Lucy Telford, vagrant, $20 and thirty days; William Wolff, stealing wood from Henry Rice's lime-kiln, $15 fine, in default of which he went to the House of Correction.

Last Monday evening the house of M. B. Ream, No. 2 Woodland Park, was the scene of an outrage that will serve to put people on their guard towards the hundreds of vagrants swarming the streets. At about 10 o'clock, a hungry-looking tramp presented himself at the kitchen-door and begged for something to eat. This was readily furnished him, and when he had done he asked for a drink of water. The latter request was only a blind to give him a chance to snatch two valuable rings from the kitchen clock-shelf while the lady's back was turned towards him. One of the rings was a diamond solitaire and the other a plain gold, both approximating in value $175. No clew to the perpetrator.

There were before Justice Summerfield at the Armory yesterday morning the following: J. W. O'Brien, Joseph Clark, disorderly, sixty days in the House of Correction; Isaac Dyke, Patrick Burns, disorderly, thirty days in the same institution; "Sitting Bull," a drunken half breed, ten days to the same; Michael Sweeney, a drunken vagrant, thirty days; Andrew Hugo, drunk and disorderly, ten days; Patrick Burns, wife-beater and drunken vagrant, thirty days, and also bound over in $300 to keep the peace; John O'Brien and Jerry Shaughnessy, silk "wipe" thieves, sixty days; John Holland, disorderly at the election-polls, corner of Archer avenue and Murray street, $10; T. J. Clark, obtaining money under false pretenses in selling a stolen railroad ticket to Anna Johnson, $300 to the Criminal Court.

IN A DEN OF THIEVES.

At about 6 o'clock last evening St. James McGrath's saloon, No. 127 Adams street, opposite the City-Hall, was the scene of a disreputable row which, had it happened in some more pretentious concern, would have been a sufficient pretext for the revocation of the license. At that hour James Howard, a sewer contractor living in the southern part of the city, was in the saloon together with several former employés, and other contractors in the same line of business. Howard was almost "half seas over," and was making rather free use of a roll of money which he had drawn during the afternoon for the purpose of paying off his laborers. A scheme to rob him of this money was concocted and almost immediately put into operation, but by whom remains a secret, thanks to the mysterious habit with which Joe Dixon has clothed himself. At all events, two or three of the robbers excited Howard by political balderdash, and thereby succeeded in implicating him in a rough-and-tumble. During the melee the money made a speedy disappearance, and the two principal robbers retreated to a private nook to divide their spoils. Howard noticed his loss almost immediately, and notifying the all-wise Dixon, Detectives Scott and Heinzman were detailed upon the case. In a short time they had arrested every inmate of the saloon, who were of course dismissed after being searched. Finally, they succeeded in finding a fellow in whose shoe they found some $200, and he was accordingly locked up at the Central Station. But who he is, or what's his name, they do not care to tell. At all events, they are sure they have the right man, because he has already been identified as having partaken in the assault upon Howard.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 11.—The funeral of James N. Colwell, an old resident of this city, who was run over by a locomotive and killed at Streator last evening, occurred this afternoon. Mr. Colwell was a member of the City Council.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 11.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Arkansas last night elected the following officers: M. M. Maguire, Grand Master; J. W. Williams, Grand Lecturer; W. H. Howes, Grand Orator; J. F. Hill, Grand Senior Warden; J. E. Bennett, Grand Junior Warden; L. E. Barber, Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of Arkansas met to-day. Attendance large.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Oct. 11.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church meets here this evening, and will continue in session till Monday next. The meetings were opened with a sermon by the Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—The Mexican war veterans adjourned to-day, and hold their next annual session at Chicago. The attendance is not large.

THE CENTENNIAL AWARDS "FOOLISH BOMBAST."

There is positively no ground whatever for the ridiculous and contradictory claims put forth by some of the sewing-machine companies—that their particular machines have received higher honors than others. The awards are all of the same grade, and no exhibit is pronounced best of its class. The judges' reports, not yet published, will give the special merits of each exhibit. The Willcox & Gibbs new automatic machine has taken all the honors obtainable.

PACIFIC MAIL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The warrant of the Tax Receiver against the property of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was placed, yesterday, in the hands of Marshal Hayes, of the Tax Office. Marshal Hayes said that he should retain the warrant for service upon the first piece of the Company's property that he could find, but he believed that it had nothing but the incoming steamships on which he could levy.

Ivory in coral set,
When 'twixt parties lips you see,
SOZODONT, 'tis safe to bet
Beautifies the ivory.

FRESH FISH.

H. M. Curtis, 18 Clark street, has a large supply of fresh, dressed white fish—enough for all. Give him a call.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

AH SIN.

The Chinese on Our Pacific Coast.

Their Influence upon the Health of San Francisco.

An Epidemic of Small-Pox Caused by Their Filthy Habits.

Chinatown Pronounced by the Health-Officer a "Laboratory of Infection."

Inoculation of Children with a Horrible Disease.

V.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—As I write this letter the pungent smell of chloride of lime pervades Chinatown, whilst carbolic acid contends with opium, and the air reeks with burnt paper and vinegar,—the explanation being that the Health-Officer has carried his point, and that Ah Sin

IS BEING FUMIGATED WILLY-NILLY.

It having been half-expected that a rumpus would grow out of this domiciliary excursion, a posse of policemen accompanies the fumigators; but so far no trouble has occurred, and it is to be doubted whether John does not look upon these sanitary zealots as the chief participants in some high old religious festival. What has led to this wholesale and wholesome disinfection here follows:

A man just recovering from a throe of hydrophobia, and in dread of another coming to rend and agonize him, could scarcely be expected to speak well of the dog that bit him; and so San Francisco, but partially getting over an

EPIDEMIC OF VIRULENT SMALL-POX,

and doubtful whether it will die out or spring into a newer and deadlier activity during the coming rainy season, can scarcely be expected to speak well of the rat that brought the pest with him. As I have no wish to bear the sole responsibility of charging "a lot of inoffensive Chinese" with the introduction of the scourge, I take the liberty of quoting here a portion of the report presented by Dr. Meares, the aforementioned San Francisco Health-Officer, to the Board of Health, on the 12th inst. He says:

THE HEALTH-OFFICER'S REPORT.

I unhesitatingly declare my belief that this cause is the presence in our midst of 30,000 (as a class) of unscrupulous, lying, and treacherous Chinamen, who have degraded our sanitary laws, and concealed and are concealing their cases of small-pox, which are only known to exist by the certificates of their deaths furnished by our City Physician, unless by accident some living case is discovered. Worse than this, as a rule their dead bodies are removed to some obscure place from the residence in which they died, so that it is impossible to disinfect their houses, for by no ingenuity can it be discovered whence the dead bodies have been removed. When I inform you, gentlemen, that sixty cases of death from small-pox have occurred in this population, and, allowing the same per cent of death as occurring among the whites, you have the alarming fact that there must have been 300 cases of this terrible scourge in this crowded population, and that, out of these 300 cases, not more than five or six have been reported at this office, are you surprised that this epidemic still rages in our city in all of its malignancy? That this laboratory of infection situated in the heart of our city, distilling its deadly poison by day and by night, and sending it forth to contaminate the atmosphere of the streets and houses of a populous, wealthy, and intelligent community, is permitted to exist, is a disgrace to the civilization of the age. Alien to our laws, alien to our religion, alien to our civilization, neither citizens nor desiring to become so, they are a social, moral, and political curse to the community. These words are not hastily or thoughtlessly written, but express the deliberate and well-considered opinions of one who, as your Health-Officer, has had an opportunity of observation afforded to no other individual of witnessing the destruction of life, the ruin of families, children made orphans, fathers and mothers rendered childless, young men stricken down in the bloom of youth and vigor,—all by the willful and diabolical disregard of our sanitary laws by this infamous race. The Chinese quarter must be disinfected.

The tone of the Doctor's report might have been a little more temperate, perhaps; but he evidently felt warmly on the subject, which is more than can be said of those who style the Chinese question a tempest in a tea-pot. Sir Quibbler, with a clever lifting of the eyebrows, says it is "a tempest about tea-potters."

Antagonism—for it is infinitely stronger than difference—antagonism of habits and opinions comes into strong play here. We abhor small-pox with religious fervor, and do all we know how to keep it off. The Chinese invite the pest, and call it

"THE DISEASE OF HEAVEN."

It would be an insult to the general civilization of to-day to imagine for one moment that there are half-a-dozen people in America who hold Inoculation a better treatment than Vaccination. There are certainly a perverse few who would have a body take his chances to catch and combat with the disease; but the believers in Dr. Jenner—who, by-the-by, has not yet been canonized—represent the brains of the people. "Prevention is salvation," say 230,000 whites in San Francisco; "Pustules and Paradise," cry the 30,000 Chinese, and so go on inhaling the breath of the stricken sick man, keeping their patient under the sidewalks, until the first intimation that the Health-Officer receives of the case is whenever *Variola confluens* gets the best of it, and they want their dear brother "sent to the Mission."

Only let it be granted that the small-pox is a pestilence, and the sin and evil of these Chinese in the matter is as easily proved as the consequent danger to the city's health is apparent. Not only do they keep their disfigured patients with them, but they in no way practice isolation. What would any Chicagoan, even if vaccinated, say to receiving his wash from a laundry where, on passing it just now, he had seen

A BEING ALL SCAB SITTING ON A PILE OF CLEAN SHIRTS?

"Burn the wash, and burn the Chinaman too," most probably. And yet such things be. The danger of infection is constant; for, although Ah Soap's patronage has somewhat fallen-off during the late visitation, so long as there is a Chinese wash-house in the city, so long will a man have a doubt as to whether his flannel shirt has not as horrible a danger lurking in it as had that of Nessus. And, even supposing the wash is sent to a French or American laundry, the boy goes home to Chinatown during the day, and then cooks, having possibly just come from a moribund. And, even supposing there is no John, and Bridget rules the roost, then there is the danger every time you pass through Chinatown; and the way to some of the best parts of the city lies through it. And, even supposing you do not traverse Chinatown once in a year, the danger is still present; it lurks in the air, and John is met everywhere. There is nothing over-colored about this, but only plain facts, and such inferences as must become apparent to every one who considers these plain facts for one minute. Always supposing small-pox is a scourge, and that Repression is better than Invitation.

But extreme filth is productive of other dangers than those attending small-pox. In fact, once open the question of the evils consequent on intense vitiation of the air, and this letter will not be closed to-day. Whether Dr. Meares was wrong in calling Chinatown

"A LABORATORY OF INFECTION,"

a second and less pleasant visit to that quarter will prove.

First, it should be known that Chinatown, though inclosed in the twelve blocks mentioned in my last communication, occupies in all but from seven to eight entire blocks. In this small space—and the blocks are small—live over 20,000 human beings. We shall have to leave the streets if we wish to see how the Chinese live, and take to the alleys and courts, of which there are nearly a dozen. The instant one of these slums is entered, a strong, acrid, disagreeable odor offends the nose. It is the smell of packed humanity, well-flavored with opium. Even in the broad daylight, these holes are gloomy, and everywhere is filth, stagnant pools of nastiness, and horrible blotches of dirt. Dive in here at right angles, and keep your head down. The boards of the few steps you descend are black and soaking wet; there is a slimy moisture on the walls; and the dim lamp-light ahead is all but hidden in the fumes of a thick, rank smoke that fills the little passage. Here, in a room—a den—six feet by eight, and six feet high,

EIGHT PEOPLE LIVE, COOK, AND SLEEP.

They seem to be tailors, for there are two sewing-machines, and a quantity of pantaloons are lying around. The whole place, with the exception of a narrow gangway, about three feet wide, is bunked-up with narrow shelves at intervals of two feet; and, into the slits of dirty space thus formed, the inmates roll to sleep. Not a splinter of daylight ever comes in,—most assuredly not a breath of fresh air; the whole place is redolent of perspiration, coal-oil, rancid fat, opium, and seepage; the ceiling is covered with thick, unctuous grime; the bed-boards are swarming; and, when you stumble-up into the comparatively-fresh air, sick at heart and stomach, you understand something of Dr. Meares' warm words. This is a little bit of Chinatown, in Cooper's alley, San Francisco, sketched from the life, and may be taken as a true picture of nine-tenths of the Chinese "homes." With *every* disregard to drainage, pure air, and cleanliness, is it to be wondered at that those who know the inner life of Chinatown call it

A HORRIBLE PLAGUE-SPOT,

and never think of the dangers lurking there, without shuddering! Let a beneficent Providence but visit our sins on our heads, and hold away the trade-winds from San Francisco for a summer, and it will soon be the City of the Plague!

Every city has its "deeper depths;" but it has been conceded by all manner of traveled cosmopolites, that Chinatown of San Francisco is the filthiest spot in the world, outside of Shanghai. Let a house be once occupied by these scavengers, and it can only be purged by fire. Apropos of fire, perhaps the most fervid indorsement of the preceding paragraph is that expressed by John L. Durkee, the Fire-Marshal of San Francisco. Being asked why, in a quarter where disregard to the ordinance was so habitual, fires were so few, he replied that "The only way he could account for it was, that the wood is too filthy and too moist from nastiness to burn!" I commend Mr. Babcock's attention to this as something grotesquely novel in the history of Fire-Extinguishers.

Most unfortunately, the evil effects of the Chinese on the city's health do not end here;

THE WORST REMAINS UNTOLD.

Any way and everywhere the morals of Young America would not be the worse for some little reforming; but what shall be said when it is known that, in this city, the debauchery of boys 8 and 10 years old is a thing of common practice? From police, hospital-officers, and private physicians, comes the same sad story,—the story that the youth, the boys, the children even, of San Francisco, are, to a frightful extent, inoculated with venereal diseases. This seems, I expect, too horrible to be credited, and yet it is the simple, pitiful truth. Says Dr. Toland, of the Board of Health, under oath: "I treat half-a-dozen boys every day in the year of 365 days"; and again: "Some of the worst cases of syphilis I have ever seen in my life occur in children not more than 10 or 12 years old, contracted in the Chinese quarter." Says Dr. Short (another member of the Board of Health), under oath: "The presence of the Chinese women has made prostitution excessively cheap, and these boys gratify themselves at a very slight cost." These sworn statements surely are sufficient. Exertions have been made to close these death-traps, but apparently without success, for I have but to walk two blocks from where I write to point out the den of the "strange woman," with her head thrust out at the little wicket-gate, to entice the youth and child to sin and lasting misery.

O. P. QUEUE.

THE RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The gross earnings of the railroads for the month of September are reported by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* as follows:

	1873.	1875.
Burlington, Cedar Rap. & N.	$ 90,800	$117,928
Cairo & St. Louis	17,414	22,584
Canada Southern	158,618	117,109
Central Pacific	1,886,000	1,567,622
Chicago & Alton	517,932	490,283
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	646,150	741,206
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	34,040	41,726
Hannibal & St. Joseph	183,000	155,000
Houston & Texas Central	211,175	192,822
Illinois Central	623,037	718,101
Indianap., Bloom. & West.	121,378	143,784
Internat'l & Gt. Northern	84,112	62,478
Michigan Central	622,526	620,814
Mo., Kansas & Texas	324,144	291,827
Ohio & Mississippi	330,111	340,966
St. L., Alton & T. H. (brh's)	44,589	48,710
St. Louis Iron Mt. & South.	374,000	333,776
St. L., Kans. City & North.	290,600	246,624
St. Louis & S. Eastern	77,437	63,649
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	145,028	123,894
Total	$6,782,111	$6,440,993
Net increase	....	....

THE GRAND TRUNK.

The managers of the Grand Trunk Railroad were in the city yesterday. It is claimed that their presence here is for the purpose of making arrangements to run through-trains from Chicago to New York via the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, and Erie Railroads. The great difficulty in the way of such an arrangement is that the Michigan Central runs Wagner's sleeping-cars, while the Grand Trunk and Erie Railroads run Pullman's. Mr. Wagner is willing that the Wagner and Pullman cars should run through on alternate days, but Mr. Pullman is understood to be opposed to such an arrangement, as he would be the loser thereby.

It is also stated that the presence of the Grand Trunk managers at the present time has some connection with running trains to the city via the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, which is just now being completed.

A FAR-WEST ROAD.

CORINNE, Utah, Oct. 11.—Col. H. I. Chapman, Engineer of the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Railroad, has returned from Marsh Valley, Idaho, to which place the line of the road has been surveyed. He reports the route over the Malad Pass both easy and practicable, with no greater grade than 90 feet to the mile, with a ruling grade of 70 feet. The road has been located to Malad City, Idaho, and the engineers are now at work completing the cross sectioning, and a large force of graders are preparing the road-bed as fast as possible. Contracts have been made for ties. Col. Chapman leaves to-night for Portland, with maps, profiles, and reports of the route as far as surveyed in order to submit them to the Directors of the road.

THE EASTERN WAR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The meeting arranged to be held at the Windsor Hotel to-day between the various representatives of the railroad trunk lines from New York for the West has been postponed until Friday, the meeting to take place at Detroit. It is anticipated that the heads of the different roads, viz.: the Erie, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Grand Trunk, will all be present, or that those who will attend in their places will have full power to vote on any question brought up for the purpose of settling the present differences on the subject of freight-rates.

THE TRUNK LINE WAR.

A movement is on foot to bring the present railroad war between Eastern trunk lines to a speedy termination. The low rates have stimulated shipments to such an extent that the railroads leading to the East have not half enough cars to transport all the freight that is offered. It is believed that with an advance in rates the roads will still have more freight offered than they have facilities for carrying forward. A meeting of the managers of all the Eastern trunk lines, including the New York Central, will be held in Detroit in a few days for the purpose of coming to some agreement.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, main stem and branches, including the Pittsburg Division, for the month of September were $1,608,807, an increase over the month of August of $205,772. The grain trade and passengers' tariff were very heavy. The usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of the main stem was declared.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12—1 a. m.—For the lake region falling barometer, southwest to southeast winds, warm and clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.39	33	69	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.38	41	65	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.35	45	31	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.34	43	35	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.32	43	51	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.31	43	59	E., gentle	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 46; minimum, 33.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.31	27	S. W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.88	57	N. W., fresh	......	Threat'g
Davenport	30.32	41	S. E., light.	......	Clear.
Denver	31.00	60	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.11	39	S. W., g'nt'e	......	Calm.
Escanaba	30.22	37	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Gibson	30.16	44	E., light	......	Calm.
Grand Haven	30.32	32	Calm	......	Clear.
Keokuk	30.27	39	E., gentle	......	Calm.
LaCrosse	30.28	40	E., gentle	......	Hazy.
Leavenworth	30.21	48	S. E., gentle	......	Calm.
Milwaukee	30.35	34	S. W., fresh.	......	Clear.
Omaha	30.17	48	S. E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Platte	29.67	47	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Salt Lake	29.83	65	E., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Santa Fe	29.88	53	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.17	44	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Arrived, steamships Anchoria, from Glasgow; Frisia, from Hamburg; Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Sailed, the Pacific Mail chartered steamer Zelandia, for Sydney, via Honolulu, carrying British mails.

FOREIGN.

Terms upon which Turkey Consents to an Armistice.

Conditions which Will Hardly Be Accepted by Russia and Servia.

Italy Endeavoring to Arrange Matters Between Montenegro and the Porte.

Rumored Unfriendly Relations Between Austria and Italy.

TURKEY.

THE ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—At the Extraordinary Council yesterday, which decided to grant a six months' armistice, strong opposition to any armistice was at first expressed. The Council agreed that a six weeks' armistice, as proposed by the Powers, might, from its shortness, seriously endanger Turkey in the improbable event of the failure of peace negotiations. The Council, therefore, decided that the Porte should communicate to the Powers the conditions on which it would consent to a six months' armistice, which, in its opinion, would have the following advantages, viz.: Enable the Porte to allay the excitement amongst the Mussulmans, not expose the Porte to the risk of having to resume hostilities during the inclement season, and afford an interval which would facilitate an understanding upon the conditions of peace and general reforms to be introduced in the Empire. The notification of the Porte's acceptance of the armistice in this sense will be made to the Ambassadors to-day. It is believed the Porte's conditions will be accepted.

SERVIA WILL ACCEPT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the Servian Council of Ministers to-day decided to accept the regular armistice as soon as it is proposed to them by the Consuls of the Great Powers. In this connection a Belgrade telegram says the British, Russian, Austrian, and French Consuls already have been instructed to advise Servia to accept an armistice.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pesth says it is reported that Prince Milan has ordered Gen. Tchernayeff to suspend offensive hostilities for the present.

THE GRAND VIZIER'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says the Sultan has not accepted the Grand Vizier's resignation, which he tendered on hearing that England's last proposal was intended as an ultimatum.

ITALY MOVING.

The *Times'* dispatch from Ragusa says that Gen. Durando, who is accredited by the Italian Government, left here for Cettinge yesterday. It is supposed that Italy is about to take the initiative in urging peace between the Porte and Montenegro.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The conditions on which the six months' armistice will be granted were communicated to the Powers to-day.

A Commission has been appointed to draw up regulations for the projected Assembly and Senate.

SERVIA REJECTS.

LONDON, Oct. 12—5 a. m.—A Vienna telegram says it is stated positively that Servia will reject the six months' armistice, and that Russia will consider the armistice equivalent to a rejection by the Porte of the Peace proposals of the European Powers.

LATEST.

LONDON, Oct. 12—5:30 a. m.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says it is stated that the following are the conditions accompanying the Porte's proposal for an armistice: Russia must stop the dispatch of troops to Servia and Bulgaria. Servia must immediately suspend hostilities and give other military guarantees. The Turks accord the armistice to the European Powers, not to Servia. The Porte is willing to have a conference provided that Servian affairs and propositions for reform be discussed. No Servian representative shall be admitted.

The *Standard's* Trebinge dispatch reports that the highest authorities say that an armistice for twenty days has been concluded between Montenegro and Turkey, with permission to the Turks to provision Medun and Niesic.

Moukhtar Pasha holds the positions gained on Saturday. He has strongly guarded his communications with Ragusa.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says Russia has purchased 35,000 breech-loaders at Vienna.

Two hundred and fifty Russians arrived here last night.

The Servian Government complains of butcheries by the Turks at Kruschewatz.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says a war is waging between the Italian and Austrian press regarding the claims of Italy upon the mixed German-Italian districts belonging to Austria. An understanding has been established between Italy and Russia, and the relations between Italy and Austria are less friendly.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* states that Servia has not asked for a six weeks' armistice in the interests of peace, but only to gain time.

Three parties have just concluded a contract with the Servian Government for supplying 150,000 complete uniforms for the army.

Correspondents of the *Times* at Berlin and the *Daily News* at Belgrade, telegraph that they have strong reasons to fear that the armistice will not be concluded.

The daily *Telegraph's* Belgrade correspondent says Turkey proposes to continue to occupy the Servian territory she has already taken, leaving some troops at Deligrad and Alexinatz, and sending the rest into winter quarters.

TRIPOLI.

THE VIDAL CASE.

VALETTA, Malta Oct. 11.—The steamer from Tripoli brought a bearer of dispatches for Washington from the United States Consul. The documents give the details of the recent trouble between Mr. Vidal and the Pasha in the fugitive slave case. Private letters and passengers on the steamer report that the slave, a negro, fled from his master, and was employed by Mr. Vidal. On his way to market the negro was seized by his master's friends. Mr. Vidal demanded of the Pasha that the negro be restored. The *Carriere Mercantile*, of Malta, praises the American Consul for his energetic action. Mr. Jones, successor of Mr. Vidal, will arrive at Tripoli to-day.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK VS. VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Count Von Arnim has published in Switzerland a reply to Bismarck's letter to the Emperor calling his Majesty's attention to Arnim's untrustworthy character and to the conflicts which had arisen with him as early as the autumn of 1872, etc. The Count rebuts every imputation of Bismarck's.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statment of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 3,934,000 marks.

FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES SUMMONED TO MEET.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are summoned to meet on the 30th of October.

SPAIN.

CRUISERS FOR CUBA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Madrid says several newly-built cruisers will shortly join the Spanish squadron in Cuban waters.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 11.—The Woman's State Temperance Alliance of Wisconsin began its third annual session in the Congregational Church in this city last evening. The Church was well filled with an audience composed largely of women, many of whom were delegates from abroad. The meeting was opened by the reading of Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Roberts. Good music was furnished by the choir, led by Mr. Wingate. Mrs. Beale, as President of the local Temperance Union, welcomed the delegates in a brief and appropriate speech, which was responded to by Mrs. Dr. Steele, of Appleton, the President of the Alliance.

This morning after the devotional meeting of half an hour, led by Mrs. Marshall, of Beloit, Mrs. S. M. Steele, the President of the Alliance, called the meeting to order and made a brief statement of the business to come before the Convention. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and soon reported a list of about twenty delegates from different parts of the State. Various committees were then appointed. Reports of the Secretary, Mrs. B. A. Beale, giving an account of the work done by the Alliance during the past year, and of the Treasurer, Mrs. Hooker, of Waupun, were then made. The reports of auxiliaries were next in order on the programme, and brief accounts of work done in Appleton, Brodhead, Beloit, and Fond du Lac, were given.

The Convention then adjourned till morning.

CASUALTIES.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—Many lives were lost by the burning of the steamboat Southern Belle. Among those known to be lost are William Von Phul, Mr. Drose, Miss Fannie O'Connor, and another lady, all of Baton Rouge; Mr. Franks, of Port Hudson; Mr. Ling; also, Frank, an employe, and the Steward and his crew. It is supposed that nearly all of those who were sleeping in the after part of the boat were burned to death, as after the fire had once got fairly under way it was almost impossible to get at the bow of the boat, the only way of escape to the shore. The cargo consisted of 500 to 800 bales of cotton. The boat was new and valued at $45,000, insured for $30,000, mostly in New Orleans companies. Mr. E. Hebere, the pilot, held the bow of the boat against the bank until all who could had escaped. He then leaped from the pilot-house to the lower deck and was seriously injured.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—James P. McElroy, Captain, and J. C. Libano, Clerk of the burned steamer Southern Belle, with several of his crew, arrived here to-day by rail from Donaldsville. Capt. McElroy is considerably scorched. Mr. Libano, who narrowly escaped, says; "When the boat landed at Mrs. Marrineaux's to take that lady on board, I went and escorted her back into the ladies' cabin. At this time the boat was backing out from the landing. I went to the office to get a key of the stateroom for Mrs. Marrineaux, and on my return to give it to her, she met me half way in the cabin and said the boat was on fire, and wanted me to take her off. I then saw that smoke was coming up through the carpets, and through the state-room amidships, and told Mrs. Marrineaux that the boat was landing and to go ashore, as I was then busily engaged in breaking in state-room doors to awaken the passengers. After doing this I ran to my own room to awake young Willie Greathouse, who slept in the same room. When I thought I had awakened him I ran to the office, where my books and papers were, with a view to saving them if possible. After a moment I looked round and did not see young Greathouse, and immediately running back again, succeeded in bringing him out of the room, and then told him to go ashore, after which I returned to the office a second time, and was in the act of trying to recover a small amount of cash in the drawer, when the flames had nearly surrounded me, and I was forced to leave my books, papers, and other valuables in the flames. I then rushed out of the office with my face and hands scorched. I found the stairs were in full blaze, and I jumped from the boiler-deck on a tier of cotton on the guard, and from there on a stage to the shore, where, on turning round to look at the boat, I saw that she was a burning mass from stem to stern. The boat's books and papers all burned, in fact everything except what was in the safe."

The Belle had 800 bales of cotton on board and 1,500 sacks of seed.

The following additional are known to be lost: A Catholic priest, name unknown, from Bayou Sara; A. C. Griffith; George Thomas, chief steward, from Louisville; Gus Davis; Hollonder Curtis; Roon Grifid, tender of the cabin, and Louis Horn, texas tender. The four last-named jumped overboard and were drowned, while Mr. Van Phul, Dr. O. Z. Griffith, and the priest are said to have perished in the flames.

SAWED IN PIECES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 11.—George Bennett, a young man employed in the sawmill of Sturtevant, Plummer, Green & Co., at Saginaw City, slipped on a piece of edging this afternoon, falling backwards upon a lath saw, which entered his back crosswise and cut his heart in two pieces, causing almost instant death.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

URBANA, O., Oct. 11.—A woman named Mrs. James Perry, living three miles north of this place, was burned to death last night. She was standing in front of a fire. Her dress caught, burning her frightfully. Her husband was also badly burned in his efforts to save her. She leaves a family of four young children.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 11.—A young man named Charles Tripp, aged 18 years, was killed this afternoon by the accidental discharge of a gun while out hunting with some other men a few miles north of this city.

CRIME.

SHREWD BORROWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 11.—The cracksmen have taken a novel method to reduce the number of firearms which their recent depredations have caused to accumulate in private residences in this city. A pair of them wandered around over North Hill this morning, borrowing revolvers and shot-guns for the use of Mr. Quinby, who lives a mile and a half away on the South Hill. They unanimously represented that Quinby wanted to kill a dog, and notwithstanding the extraordinary distance at which they requested favors, one of them secured a breech-loading shot-gun worth $125 from the servant girl at Frank T. Parsons', and another got a revolver. The dog still frequents his accustomed haunts, and the police are wearing out shoe leather hunting the confidence-men.

COUNTERFEITS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 11.—A fellow was here two or three days ago who, as we find to-day, succeeded in victimizing over twenty of our business men with counterfeit $20 greenbacks of March 10, 1862, under the act of Feb. 25, 1862. The large green-figures "20" in the centre, and the lathe work, are very bad. The green color is too light. It is an old counterfeit, and the bills have been hoarded. The fellow was a middle-aged, good-sized man with a full black beard. He bought a dollar, gave a $20 bill, and took change.

MURDER IN A CHURCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—The *Evening News* has a special from Mt. Washington, Ky., which gives the following account of a murder in a church during Sunday evening last: Sam Burkett (colored) entered an African church under the influence of liquor. William Barnes, an elder, asked him to leave, when Burkett answered: "You and your church can go to hell." Barnes asked for a repetition of the remark, and receiving such, shot Burkett through the heart, then escaping.

COUNTY TREASURY ROBBED.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Oct. 10.—At half-past 7 o'clock this evening, the County Treasury was entered by two masked men, who overpowered the Treasurer and with drawn revolvers forced him to open the safe. The amount taken is about $14,000. No clew to the robbers. Mounted men are scouring the country in all directions.

SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 11.—Marshal Myers arrested a man here last night, supposed to be a horse-thief, and locked him up. He was found wandering around the streets with a horse, and could give no satisfactory account of himself. He says his name is Fred Compton.

WIFE-MURDER.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Donahue, who was terribly beaten by her husband on Monday, died last night. Her husband was arrested on the charge of murder.

SPORTING NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—A very bad game of ball between the Chicago Whites and the St. Louis Browns was played in this city to-day. About 1,200 people were present. The Browns made 11 fielding errors in the first inning:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Browns	4	1	4	0	3	0	2	1	1	—16
Whites	7	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	—15

Runs earned—Browns, 6; Whites, 3.
Base-hits—Browns, 18; Whites, 10.
Errors—Browns, 20; Whites, 12.
Three-base hit—McVey.
Two-base hits—Clapp, McGeary, and Addy.
There was some complaint against the umpire, "Cherokee" Fisher, of the West Ends.
The Browns play the West Ends to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—In the first game of the series of six between the Red Caps, of St. Paul, and the Blue Stockings, of this city, to-day, the score stood 9 to 6 in favor of the Blue Stockings.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 11.—The races and time to-day at Taylor's Park are as follows: Two thirty-one race, first heat, won by Lina in 2:31; the second, third, and fourth by Clifton in 2:32, 2:32, 2:33. In the three-minute race, the first heat was taken by Little Crow in 2:50; the second by James A. in 2:50; the third was a dead heat between James A. and Little Crow. Time, 2:48. The fourth heat was taken by James A. in 2:49.

W. U. T.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—President Orton to-day presented his annual report to the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The gross receipts for the year from all sources were $10,044,988; gross expenses, $6,635,478, and the net earnings, $3,399,510. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of $470,909, or 4 9-10 per cent in gross receipts; $300,558, or 4 7-10 per cent in the gross expenses, and $170,350, or 5 2-10 per cent in the net profits.

DENTAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—The State Dental Association of Michigan will be represented at the National Association in Chicago at the next session by Drs. J. A. Harris, D. C. Hawkhurst, J. Lathrop, R. S. Bancroft, H. H. Jackson, and J. W. Finch. The Association will perfect measures at this sitting looking to organization as a corporation.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—John Sweeney, Treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Normal, was married here to-night at the Congregational Church to Miss Mary Hughes, of this city, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the institution.

KILLED BY INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. Ter., Oct. 11.—A man named Jack Monroe, a herder employed by Pratt & Ferris on their ranch on Rawhide Creek, 15 miles from Fort Laramie, was killed by Indians last night. There were but four Indians in the party.

MARRIAGES.

PRENTISS—CLARK—In Dansville, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, George W. Clark, Esq., Louis M. Prentiss and Miss M. E. Clark, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

NOEHNIG—Oct. 11, John Matthew Diedrich, beloved son of Henry and Louise Noehnig, aged 7 years and 9 months, of diphtheria.

Funeral Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to Oakwood Cemetery, from residence 1805 South Dearborn street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Evening papers please copy.

PETERSON—Oct. 10, Ingerbe Peterson, the beloved wife of John Peterson, at her residence No. 10 Huron street.

Funeral to take place Friday, the 13th, by carriages to Graceland, at 2 p. m.

DONOGHUE—Oct. 10, at Denison, Ia., Edward Mark Donoghue, aged 20 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 55 Chicago avenue, to-day at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

BURKE—Oct. 11, only son of John and Mary Burke, aged 19 months.

☞ Watertown papers please copy.

SHERWOOD—Oct. 10, of brain fever, Frank Keeler, youngest son of William S. J. and Helen M. Sherwood.

Funeral services at house of parents on Indiana avenue, at a quarter past 11, on morning of Thursday, Oct. 12. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without farther notice.

NELSON—In McComb City, Miss., Sept. 30, 1876, Mrs. Catharine A. Nelson, aged 39 years. Mrs. Nelson was a native of Marlborough, Mass., but in early life removed to Chicago, Ill., whence he went to McComb City.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Republicans will be held at Mergenthaler's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av., Thursday evening. Good speakers will address the meeting.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

There will be a meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club, this evening at 8 o'clock, at F. Smith's, Canalport-av., near Union-st. Good speakers. Everybody welcome.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Will close out the balance of Forfeited Pledges at 108 Madison-st., at 10 o'clock this morning, without reserve. By order of D. C. GEARY, Pawnbroker.

WOOLENS,
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
AT AUCTION,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their Salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., Chicago,
To-Day, Thursday, Oct. 12, at 9:30 o'cl'k.
Large and attractive stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
For Men's and Boys' Wear.
Also, a Regular Stock of Merchant Tailoring Goods
Consisting of Heavy Beavers, Overcoatings, Fine Cassimeres, Trimmings, etc., together with a General Assortment of Dry Goods and Notions.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale.
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
PIANOS, ETC.
OFFICE, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Saturday, Oct. 14, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION!
Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., at
Stables 962 Wabash-av.,
THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 2 O'Clock P. M.
By Order of BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee.
One Landau, one Phaeton, one Top Buggy, one Express Wagon, four sets Harness, six Horses, Robes, Blankets, Whips, etc. Also one Office Desk.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY
AUCTION SALE,
Friday Morning, Oct. 13, at 9:30 O'clock.
OUR USUAL IMMENSE LAY-OUT.
New Parlor Suits,
New Chamber Sets.
A full line Brussels, Velvet, and Wool Carpets, 250 Woolen Blankets, Lounges, Mattresses, Book Cases, Desks, Cooking, Heating, Parlor, and Office Stoves, General Housekeeping Goods, Plated Ware, Cigars, Teas, General Merchandise, etc., etc. Two Elegant Crystal Chandeliers.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
On Thursday, Oct. 12, at 9 1-2 O'clock.
The manufacturers say sell; they want money. We shall close regardless of prices, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus of every description, Parlor and Chamber Sets, large variety Lounges, Marble and Wood top Tables, Wire Springs, Extension Tables, Dressing Cases, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Parlor and Office Desks, Showcases, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc. Manufacturers wishing advances to any amount can obtain it on consignments of furniture.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 205 East Randolph-st.,
Make Liberal Cash Advances and Prompt Returns.
Saturday, Oct. 14, 10 a. m., Furniture, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Heating and Cook Stoves, Show Cases, Desks, Book Cases, &c., at auction. Also entire Household Effects of a ten-room house.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By L. MOSES & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 25 East Washington-st.
LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9:30 o'clock. A FINE STOCK OF CLOTHING will be offered.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.
500 Cases Boots and Shoes at Auction
Thursday Morning, Oct. 12, at 9½ o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Aucts.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.